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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,759. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A GOOD TICKET AND A SOUND PLATFORM

The Democracy of the Empire State Acquits Itself Nobly in Its Convention at Syracuse.

IT APPEALS TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS FOR SUPPORT

Unequivocal Declarations on State and National Issues Which Will Meet the Approbation of Intelligent Voters.

HOME RULE IN EXCISE MATTERS EMPHATICALLY DEMANDED

Financial Plank That Is Sound from Beginning to End—State Democracy, Unwilling to Accept What the Convention Offers, Withdraws—Tammany Loses an Opportunity to Do a Good Thing for Itself and the Party.

For Secretary of State.....HORATIO C. KING
of Kings County.
For State Treasurer.....DE WITT CLINTON DOW
of Schoharie County.
For Controller.....JOHN B. JUDSON
of Fulton County.
For Attorney General.....NORTON CHASE
of Albany County.
For State Engineer and Surveyor.....RUSSELL R. STUART
of Onondaga County.
For Justice of the Court of Appeals.....JOHN D. TELLER
of Cayuga County.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Democratic Party in the State of New-York has made its declaration of principles and nominated its State ticket, and the strong and vigorous tones of its platform and the ability, fitness, and popularity of the candidates named to stand upon it are at once an indication that the party is still inspired by devotion to the principles that have controlled its best men in the years that have passed, and an assurance to the people that it has not forgotten in its hope of future victories the admonitions of Tilden and other leaders that the course for a political party to pursue to win popularity and success is always the right course.

Admirable Money Plank.

It will be good news to Democrats everywhere that the Democrats of New-York State have avoided, sensibly, the possibility

Gen. Horatio C. King,
The Democratic Candidate for Secretary of State.

of misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their attitude on the money question. The money plank is a clear, strong, excellent reassertion of the attitude of the party in this State, as found in former Democratic platforms.

The treatment of the excise question, the disposition of which has given the convention more concern than any other topic it was obliged to handle, while it may not suit everybody, and ought not to suit the men who favored extreme declarations, will be accepted generally as a not unskillful formulation of the principles of home rule.

No Machine Ticket.

The ticket named is a denial as flat as could be asked of the opposition charge that this was a machine convention to carry out the plans of Senator Hill. The Senator has insisted that this accusation was groundless. There has been the usual amount of convention gossip connecting his name and that of Senator Murphy with schemes for the nomination of this man and the rejection of that man. The after-convention assertion by some of Senator Hill's friends that the State ticket does not carry the name of one man whose nomination he desired, means either that the convention had its way in spite of or without Mr. Hill's interference, or that he had not been interested sufficiently in dictating the nominations to make his combinations with a view to arranging a political slate. There has been no indication that Mr. Hill was concerned about candidates further than that he conveyed by intimation a feeling of opposition to one or two of the candidates named.

A Harmonious Convention.

The work of the convention was completed in an orderly, expeditious, and generally satisfactory manner. The only unpleasant exception to the prevailing harmony was the refusal of the State Democracy to abide by the decision of the Committee on Credentials and its withdrawal from the convention. Some expressions of dissatisfaction and disapproval were made as the State Democracy men left the hall, but the demonstration was not bitter or general, and the Tammany delegates, it ought to be said, did not contribute to the tumult of jeers and derisive cheers that followed them to the door.

The weakness of the vote for the motion of Judge Patterson, that the State Democrats have one-third and not one-fifth of the New-York County vote, was evidence that a very large majority—perhaps an unexpected majority—of the delegates had not been educated to appreciate the position and desires of the State Democrats.

The New-York Contest.

No one who had listened to the talk of the delegates for three days could doubt that the prevailing sentiment of the convention was favorable to the recognition of the State Democrats as an assurance of the desire for party harmony. To the delegates from other counties than New-York and Kings, the difference between the allowance of 35 and 21 delegates did not appear to be justification for an abandonment of the convention with the implied menace of further resentment. Mr. Fairchild cannot be held to account, perhaps, for the impression that got abroad that the delegates under his leadership were anxious to be admitted.

There is no doubt whatever that the report that he preferred absolute exclusion to admission on any terms, whether with two-thirds or one-fifth vote, was circulated without provoking denial, and that it was influential in weaning away from the State Democrats a large number of delegates who might have been held to the support of their admission to the convention.

Mr. Patterson's Proposition.

The speech of Mr. Patterson of the Kings County independent organization, in which was made known the determination of the State Democracy to reject the offer of the Committee on Credentials, might have been more politic, but it could not have been more candid without provoking the Tammany delegates to boisterous protestation. His assertion that "conscience in politics has come to stay" was the most striking and stirring expression in all the speeches of the day.

The Tammany men restrained themselves fairly well after Senator Hill had appealed for order in behalf of Mr. Patterson, but they resented the references made by the speaker to accusations against them which Mr. Patterson did not sustain, but which he told them accounted for the disaster to the party in the election of 1894.

Chairman Bell's Logic.

The brief reply of Mr. Bell, the leader of the "regulars" of Kings, and the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, in which he suggested that if it were an insult to the State Democracy to admit them with one-fifth vote each, it would also be insulting to offer them one-third, might have been strengthened by the explanation, which he probably could have made, that Senator Hill, who had devoted some time in personal effort to secure recognition for the State Democracy, had advised the form of the report adopted, because he was certain that it was the best the convention would do. If that was really Mr. Hill's advice, it was probably ill-considered, to describe it mildly, and if he had taken the position that the convention must admit the State Democracy on the terms arranged in Kings by agreement, there can be no doubt that he could have led a majority of the convention to its support.

What Tammany Feared.

The Tammany delegates were not at all confident until this morning that the report of the committee would be sustained. They were prepared to see it reversed. If it had been overturned they would have been thankful, and would have remained in the convention. The important outcome of the New-York City contest, when contrasted with the happy result secured by the adoption in Kings County of the advice of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was the more to be regretted when it was seen how readily the convention accepted the Kings County agreement, and how fairly the convention dealt with the two wings of the party in Kings in the work that was performed. The independents got their share of the committees, and selected their representatives on the State Committee. Mr. Shepard, the Independent leader, with John Boyd Thacher, was named by Temporary Chairman Belmont, and escorted Permanent Chairman Blower to the chair, and there was no suggestion of stifled opposition except that conveyed in the the announcement by Mr. Bell of the "regulars," which forshadowed a possible resumption of factional strife in the contest for local offices.

A Well-Performed Task.

Between midnight and the moment for reporting the platform a task was performed by a few members of the Committee on Resolutions for which they have received the profound thanks of Democrats.

The effort to secure an expression in favor of "gradual bimetallism," attributed to Senator Hill and others, might have succeeded in the committee, but for the watchfulness and determined resistance of Edward M. Shepard, Thomas G. Shearman, Gen. Charles Tracey, and Col. George B. McClellan. To their wisdom and firmness is alone due, in large measure, the production of an excise plank that is as admirable as most of the planks on that subject offered to the committee were preposterous, foolish, and dangerous.

Mr. Shepard's Good Work.

All members of the committee agree that Mr. Shepard's influence was great and wholesome. The epigrammatic construction of the platform was not taken on until long after the matter to be embodied in the platform had been agreed to by the committee. Ex-Congressman Lockwood's reading of the platform was an excellent presentation of the work of the Committee on Resolutions. He read the short, sharp sentences clearly and forcibly, with a deliberative and appreciative approval that aroused intelligent and prompt applause. The excise plank, the declaration for sound money, and the indorsement of the Administration of President Cleveland, all spoken with ringing emphasis, were greeted with cordial approval, but, perhaps by reason of the novelty of the subject treated, the plank advo-

De Witt Clinton Dow,
Nominated for State Treasurer.

cating good roads in the interest of the farmers and the bicycle riders evoked the most vehement plaudits, accompanied by laughter. The resolution expressing sympathy with the Cubans' efforts for independence, and which was adopted, did not carry the request for recognition of belligerent rights that the committee had been asked to make.

Cheers for Platform and Candidates.

The platform adopted, the nominations were quickly disposed of. There were contests for only two places, those of Controller and State Engineer, but John B. Judson of Fulton was selected for Controller by acclamation after a roll call had shown that he was stronger than John E. Ashe of Montgomery, and the nomination for State Engineer, contested for by Russell R. Stuart of Onondaga and George Clinton Ward of Oneida, went to Stuart before the completion of a roll call.

Ex-Gov. Flower did not let the convention adjourn flatly. With admirable spirit, he moved the first cheers for the State ticket, and with a whirl of his arm and a hip-hip that brought every delegate to his feet, he joined in the hurrah that went up for the platform and the candidates that are to follow the Star of Democracy to victory on the 5th of November.

NO VITAL MISTAKES MADE.

The Ticket and Platform Will Command the Support of All Democrats.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Democrats have nominated a clean State ticket.

They have adopted a platform which no honest Democrat will hesitate to indorse in its entirety.

There is some disappointment because the same measure of recognition was not given the State Democracy of New-York City as was given the Shepard Democracy of Kings County.

It is believed by a large body of the delegates that it was a mistake not to admit the State Democracy on terms more nearly equal to those which that organization demanded, to wit, one-third of the city delegation. Their admission, it is conceded, would have been good policy from a party point of view, for then there would have been nothing to which the Republican speakers and the Republican press could have pointed as indicative of a division of the party in the citadel of Democracy in this State.

Division More Apparent than Real.

However, the events of the next few weeks probably will prove that the division is more apparent than real, and, as there are no better politicians in the Democratic Party than those north of the Harlem, little time will be necessary for them to ascertain the true condition of affairs, and no difficulty will be experienced in conveying to the Democrats of the interior that buoyancy of spirit so invigorating and so necessary in the closing hours of the campaign.

That Tammany Hall lost an opportunity for aiding the State ticket is undisputed. The country Democracy regrets it. Members of the organization itself admit it. Seldom is the chance offered in a convention to do a neat, diplomatic act, such as

John B. Judson,
Nomination for State Controller on the First Ballot.

was presented to Tammany. With leadership, it could have lifted itself above the level of Manhattan Island politics.

Amply clothed with that garb of regularity so dear to the Democratic heart, it could have tested the sincerity of the State Democracy by a master stroke. Had that organization come into the convention on a one-third basis, what possible injury would have resulted to Tammany? Had it refused to come in on such terms, would not the sincerity of its Democracy be questioned?

Edward M. Shepard, who looms up as the leader and the absolute director of the Kings County Democracy, diplomatically observes that all conventions are liable to make at least one mistake. The mistake has been made of refusing a more liberal treatment to one faction of the New-York City Democracy. But it by no means follows that that mistake is vital.

Erie County's Mistake.

The Erie County Democrats, who still follow ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, have also made a mistake here by an exhibition of low politics, bordering on the basest ingratitude toward some of their associates; but these Democrats will undoubtedly prove amenable to reason, for a rod is in pickle for them that will tingle their backs if they refuse to listen to some sensible counsel in the immediate future.

Notwithstanding these mistakes, the delegates from the country return to their homes with the knowledge that the ticket is entitled to the heartiest support and the consciousness that if it fails to receive it the weight of the New-York delegation in the next National Convention will be little felt and its voice will be practically unheeded.

POLITICS OF THE SITUATION.

Alliances of Years Subjected to Very Severe Strains.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—In twelve hours political alliances of years' standing have been subjected to such strains that they might break were it not that the men between whom these alliances exist are politicians, who are not yet ready to retire from the game.

Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, Tammany Hall, William F. Sheehan, and a host of others are on new relations to-night from those that existed yesterday.

Senator Hill was in favor of harmony with a large "H"—and the position he took last year of giving to the State Democracy a representation in the convention was the one he held this year. In the interests of harmony, he was put down as favoring a liberal policy toward that organization this year.

Tammany Overrides Hill.

His friends, if not himself, have been talking of the admission of State Democracy delegates as the basis and the condition of harmonious action on the part of the warring elements in New-York City on the Senatorial ticket. There are Senators to be elected this year who will be in the State Senate when a successor to Senator Hill will be elected.

Tammany Hall, acting without a leader of acknowledged sagacity, the organization which in recent years was the one that supported Senator Hill when he was the leader of the State organization, overturned the programme which had been attributed to him. It refused to give representation to the State Democracy, which was enough for a foundation of a harmony structure, and in its rush to accomplish this it swept out of sight some of the candidates whom Senator Hill was backing.

A Trade with Stuart.

Tammany said to the friends of Stuart of Onondaga, the candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor: "Give us votes in the Committee on Credentials and we will give you votes as a candidate." George Clinton Ward was the choice of Mr. Hill for this place, and he was defeated.

Much has been heard the last two or three days of the difference of position on the questions of the week. Senator Murphy has

Democratic Emblem.
The Device That Will Be Printed at the Head of the Ticket.

been put down as more nearly in sympathy with Tammany than Senator Hill. Whatever may have been Senator Hill's original idea as to the representation to be accorded the State Democracy at the outset, the fact that he favored any representation was displeasing to Tammany.

When the committee's majority report was made up he stood by it, and any and all attempts to induce him to give his backing to the minority report were futile. The State ticket was made up after it was known that this report would become the action of the convention, and after it was known that the State Democracy would go out of the convention.

Hill's Candidates Rejected.

Some of Mr. Hill's friends who seemed likely to be nominated last night were not nominated. The probability that the State Democracy will unite with Tammany on the Senatorial ticket in New-York City is not discussed. Next year is a Presidential year. State officers will have a considerable influence in determining who shall be the delegates to the National Convention, what shall be their preferences, and what their political affiliations.

Six candidates were nominated to-day. For District Attorney, Norton Chase of Albany, an ex-State Senator, the Chairman of the Albany County Committee, and an associate of Judge D. Cady Herrick when the latter was active in politics. Mr. Chase is now on good terms with Senator Hill, although he was never known as a Hill Democrat when the factions in the party divided along the Hill-Cleveland lines.

John B. Judson, who was to-day nominated for Treasurer, has been Secretary of the Democratic organization.

Gen. Horatio C. King was one of Mr. Cleveland's supporters when the latter was a candidate for the Presidency for the first time. He had the indorsement of Senator Hill this year.

Russell R. Stuart, who was nominated for State Engineer, and D. C. Dow, the candidate for Treasurer, have been rated among the supporters of Mr. Hill.

Judge Teller, the candidate for the Court of Appeals bench, has never been allied with any faction to an extent as to call for classification.

Three of the candidates favored by Senator Hill, in so far as his preferences were known, were Daniel G. Griffin, George Clinton Ward, and Judge Alton B. Parker. Other men were nominated in their places, and the reason why at least two, namely, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Ward, were not nominated lies at the door of Tammany Hall. To this extent has Tammany defeated the wishes of Senator Hill.

Where Is Sheehan?

Where is ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan after to-day's event? Some think he is in Buffalo in spirit, and others think he has taken up his abode in the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. He was here and little was heard of his participation in the matters which affect the general ticket or the platform. He was at Saratoga with Senator Murphy last Sunday, and for that reason was put down as one of the lieutenants of the junior rather than of the senior Senator in any differences the two might have over the New-York City trouble. Having devoted Sunday to New-York City, Mr. Sheehan gave up the early days of this week largely to consideration of the interests of Buffalo. He has done many things here this week to strengthen the idea which some of his opponents in Buffalo hold fast, that he is trying to conduct the politics of Erie County from Manhattan Island. If his alliance with Tammany is closer than it was a year ago, the bond between himself and Senator Hill is weakened by that amount. Once to-day he besought Senator Hill in the interests of State Committeeman Scheu, who was in the field for nomination for Controller, and the Senator didn't come to his aid.

Belmont for Governor.

When the State Committee met this afternoon, it proceeded to re-elect Major Hinkley as Chairman. Major Hinkley was with Senator Hill last Sunday, when ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was with Mr. Murphy in Saratoga.

Perry Belmont, who was the temporary Chairman of the convention, and who gave

Norton Chase,
Democratic Candidate for Attorney General.

evidence that he intended to take a more active part in politics than he has recently, when he consented yesterday to become a member of the State Committee, gave further evidence of this to-day, when he was chosen Treasurer of the State Committee. It is simply telling the truth to say that in the corridors here, since it became known that Mr. Belmont was to take so active part in State politics, Mr. Belmont has been pointed out as available timber for a Gubernatorial candidate some time when the Democrats have need of such timber.

THE CONVENTION AT WORK AGAIN

Alhambra Hall Crowded with Delegates and Spectators.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—It was a rather tired and worn looking body of men that gathered in Alhambra Hall about 10 o'clock this morning, the hour fixed by yesterday's action for the opening of the session. The delegates had been up late and had slept but little. The members of the Committees on Credentials and on Resolutions had been in session until long after midnight, and the great throng of visitors had remained up until after the committees had completed their work for the night, for they had held the interest of every one.

The delegates and the visitors had learned before they went to bed that no agreement had been reached as to the most essential parts of the platform, and that to the State Democracy had been awarded one-fifth of New-York City's delegation.

Heard There Would Be a Fight.

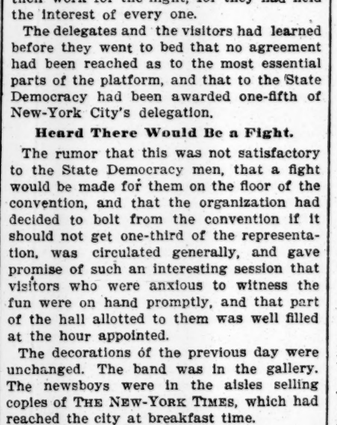
The rumor that this was not satisfactory to the State Democracy men, that a fight would be made for them on the floor of the convention, and that the organization had decided to bolt from the convention if it should not get one-third of the representation, was circulated generally, and gave promise of such an interesting session that visitors who were anxious to witness the fun were on hand promptly, and that part of the hall allotted to them was well filled at the hour appointed.

The decorations of the previous day were unchanged. The band was in the gallery. The newsboys were in the aisles selling copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which had reached the city at breakfast time.

Delegates Slow in Coming.

The delegates were slower in reaching the hall than were the visitors, who got in the outside seats, and as late as 10:30 o'clock, few of them were there. The Tammany men were among the earliest. The Erie County delegation was in good season, and the Kings County men were rather more prompt than the delegates from most of the counties. There was a delay of an hour with hardly an incident, except now and then a ripple of applause for the band, as it played "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie," or some other stirring piece.

The notables came in late. Secretary De Freest sat at the table on the platform arranging his papers, while the other Secretaries were bustling about making up the



John D. Teller,
Nominated for Justice of the Court of Appeals.

lists of committees, and securing names of the State Committee selected by the delegates from the various Senatorial Districts as fast as they were chosen. Secretary De Freest made a special request from the platform, that all the districts be as expeditious as possible in doing this. The delinquents included the New-York districts, and the two in Monroe County.

Glad to See Flower.

Ex-Gov. Flower again received something of an ovation when he came into the hall. The crowd cheered and the band played "Hail to the Chief." Such little things as these do not disturb the equanimity of this Jefferson County farmer. They neither swell his head nor cause a perceptible flush to mantle his cheek. He acts as if he enjoyed it as a boy enjoys a new jackknife.

Mr. Flower walked down the middle aisle and took a seat six or eight rows back, where it would be easy for the committee to find him when the time should come for him to go to the platform and preside.

Hill Looked a Little Sleepy.

Senator Hill appeared in the convention hall for the first time this morning. He looked as if he needed a little more sleep than he had been able to get, but he was in the pink of condition, compared with most of those who had been in the crowd in the corridors the best part of the night.

With Senator Hill, as he appeared in the crowd, were Temporary Chairman Belmont, James W. Hinkley, and John Boyd Thacher. The band began to play "Yankee Doodle," and the crowd applauded more vigorously than it had at any previous time in the morning. It was almost 11:30 o'clock.

The Tammany men were in their seats.

State Democracy Men in the Rear.

The State Democracy's men were sitting far behind them, out on the outskirts of the crowd of miscellaneous visitors. They had held a meeting in the morning, and resolved that they would not accept the one-fifth representation accorded them by the Credentials Committee. Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Everett P. Wheeler, and the others sat in the front row of the space occupied by the 105.

President John Jeroloman, "Tom" Costigan, Daniel J. Dowling, and other leaders flanked them. All of them looked as if they took the situation seriously. They, like the others in the hall, had been late to bed and had arisen early.

Kings County in the Front.

The Kings County men, some of whom had occupied seats as spectators in the Saratoga Convention last year, and had walked out with Mr. Fairchild and his followers, were in their seats well up to the front, on the other side of the hall. Some were in sympathy with the State Democracy, and the possibility that the latter might re-enact the incidents of last year was the only cloud in their harmonious blue sky under which they have been dwelling since the agreement with the regulars was reached.

The contestants from Oswego and Queens were in the hall, knowing that they had no show for anything but gallery tickets. The hall was crowded. The visitors were packed away back to the doors.

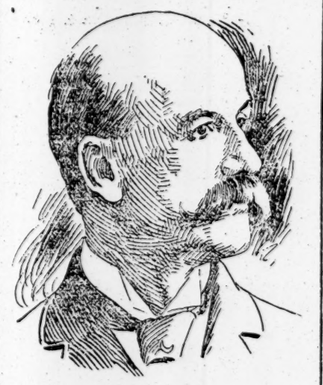
The band played "Say Au Revoir and Not Good-Bye," and some irreverent delegate said this was probably in anticipation of a bolt by the State Democracy.

Gleason Goes Out.

Temporary Chairman Belmont rapped on the table and called the convention to order. It was then 11:30 o'clock. In a few minutes a fight was to be on.

"The first thing in order is the report of the Committee on Credentials," said Chairman Belmont, and the crowd kept quiet as if those were the words it had been waiting for.

First came the report on Queens County, submitted by Chairman James D. Bell of Kings, that the sitting delegates be placed on the permanent roll. This was adopted without a dissenting vote, and by that volume of sound which went up—"Aye!"—was ex-Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City for a second time assisted out of a convention. There might have been seen a short time later the sturdy form of



Daniel G. Griffin,
Refused to be a Candidate Because of Factional Troubles.

the ex-Mayor, with an axe over his shoulder, making his way across the canal away from the hall.

Poucher Retires to His Hotel.

The next thing from the Committee on Credentials was the report on the Oswego contest. Here, again, the sitting delegates were allowed to retain their places, and when the report of the committee had been adopted the delegation headed by William A. Poucher had nothing further to do with the convention. Mr. Poucher went over to his hotel and sat in the corridor, where there was no crowd.

THE NEW-YORK CONTEST.

State Democracy Refuses to Accept One-fifth Representation.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The only thing left in the hands of the Chairman of the Contested Seats Committee was the New-York contest, and it was with an almost dramatic interest that the crowd listened. Chairman Bell said that the committee recommended the seating of the sitting delegates, in accordance with the terms of a resolution which the committee had adopted. That resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That, the sitting members from the County of New-York being the delegates representing the Tammany Hall organization, and entitled to seats in the convention, said organization is entitled to recognition in all future conventions as regular, and its delegates are to be placed upon the preliminary roll and other rolls thereof; and in the appointment of Inspectors of Election, the use of the party emblem, and in every way in which the question of party organization may arise, said Tammany Hall organization shall be recognized and treated as the regular organization of the party, and that in the interests of harmony at this time the committee recommends, subject to the aforesaid conditions, that the sitting delegates, as well as the delegates known as the State Democracy delegates, be admitted to the convention with one-fifth of a vote to each State Democracy delegate and four-fifths of a vote to each Tammany Hall delegate.

Convention in a Hubbub.

Mr. Bell moved to adopt the committee's report, and at that moment the interesting process of "fighting it out on the floor of the convention" began. It began in earnest. A half dozen men were on their feet at once, including Tammany delegates and members of the Shepard wing of the Kings County people, who were to do the fighting for their brethren of the State Democracy.

The convention was in a hubbub in a second. It was hard to tell who was talking. The Chairman rapped for order, and presently recognized C. J. Patterson, Executive Chairman of the Shepard Democracy of

Continued on Page 2.

WILL REMAIN LOYAL

State Democracy Does Not Intend to Revolt.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT'S IDEA

Against Tammany War Will Be Waged as in the Past.

WILL TRY TO DEFEAT LOCAL TICKETS

Not the Proportion Offered, but the Committee's Conditions, Caused the Bolt.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS

Edward M. Shepard Says Tammany Erred—A. Augustus Healy Justifies the State Democracy.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The State Democracy delegates went directly to their headquarters at the Vanderbilt House after their withdrawal from the convention. On their way out of the hall they were chaffed by the Tammany men.

"Come here, Johnny, and take this seat; it's your last chance," shouted a Tammany man to one of the followers of Mr. Fairchild.

"Nay, nay," was the reply. "We are out for good."

Mr. Fairchild looked solemn as he marched out. Corporation Counsel Scott and Judge Power, who were close to him, appeared to be very indignant.

At the Vanderbilt Hotel, the State Democracy men talked openly of their dissatisfaction with their treatment, and of their intention to fight Tammany.

Loyalty to the Ticket Promised.

Corporation Counsel Scott did not indulge in any threats. "The trouble with us," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "is not so much the proportion of seats which the Committee on Contested Seats offered us, although in my opinion this was entirely illogical, because, if we were entitled to any representation, we were clearly entitled to at least a third. The conditions embodied in the resolutions of the committee, however, constituted an insuperable objection to their acceptance, because, while offering us a few seats as a matter of personal courtesy, apparently, the committee entirely failed to accord us representation in the party, which was what we asked. The committee declared that Tammany Hall alone was the regular Democratic organization in the City of New-York; that we should have no right to participate in the organization of the next convention, and by implication declared that we should have no right to the selection of any members of the State Committee. That rendered the action of the Committee on Contested Seats perfectly meaningless; a pure mockery, which we could not accept. We should have refused a one-third, or even a half, if coupled with the same conditions. We are going back to New-York. We have no plans for the future. I am quite convinced that the majority of the delegates, if left to themselves, would have favored our admission on the proposition of at least one-third of the delegates, and in other respects on equal terms with Tammany Hall.

"We have no idea of bolting the ticket. Our position is that we represent a large body of Democrats in New-York who are not affiliated with Tammany Hall, and that the only way in which these Democrats can be identified with the party organization of the State is by our admission to the convention on fair terms.

"Our purpose in asking representation was not to glorify ourselves, but to interest all the anti-Tammany Democrats in the success of the ticket. I haven't the least doubt that the organization will support the ticket with entire loyalty. I believe, however, that if we had been accorded representation we could support the ticket with more enthusiasm than we are likely to exhibit."

Jeroloman Predicts Defeat.

John Jeroloman was emphatic in his denunciation of the treatment accorded to the State Democracy.

"We are going back to New-York to pulverize Tammany," he declared. "We shall make every possible—I mean honorable—combination to bring about the defeat of Tammany's Senatorial and Assembly candidates and their local ticket. It's a bad omen for the Democrats when a Democratic convention insults Democrats as we have been insulted in the resolutions of the Committee on Credentials. The action of this convention adds to the demoralization now existing in the Democratic Party. The spectacle of the so-called leaders of the party at odds with each other, Tammany Hall without a leader, and its members wrangling among themselves, and the depriving the State Democracy of its lawful rights in a Democratic convention intensifies the discord within the party and portends the defeat of the party this Fall.

"At least 5,000 Democrats last Fall voted the Republican ticket with less reason than they will have this Fall, and the probabilities are that that vote will be largely augmented this year by reason of the action of this convention."

Shepard Says Tammany Erred.

Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn was hurrying away to a train when he was asked by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES what he thought of the action of the convention. "The general results are good," he said, "with the single exception of the Tammany-State Democracy incident. The action of Tammany was the mistake of the convention. Every convention is likely to make one mistake, and the action of Tammany was the one in this instance."

Healy Justifies the State Democracy.

A. Augustus Healy of Kings, who was yesterday elected a member of the State Committee, said he thought the State Democracy had taken the only course possible for it to take under the circumstances. "I don't see how the State Democracy could have done otherwise," he said. "I

have been told that they would have accepted the one-third representation had it not been for the conditions imposed in the resolution of the majority report of the Committee on Credentials. They looked upon that as a guarantee for the future that Tammany is to be recognized as the only organization from New-York City. It was regarded by them as a notice that they must not in the future attempt to send delegates to Democratic conventions."

Mr. Fairchild Undecided.

Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild went into his room at the Vanderbilt House upon leaving the hall. "The move was not unexpected," said he. "I do not know what action the New-York State Democracy will take. I cannot tell until we get back to New-York. I think it will prove to be a serious mistake before the affair is fully settled. We are not at all astonished at what we call a decided injustice, but I cannot say very much now. We will determine what we shall do when we get back to New-York."

Col. Robert Grier Monroe was not disposed to discuss at any length the action of the convention. "It was unfair," he declared, "and the result can hardly be estimated at this time. There is no doubt that the party will regard the decision of the Committee on Credentials as a blunder."

Coroner E. W. Hoeber of New-York discussed the situation in this way: "It was unjust. We should have had a third representation, and the Democrats of the State, I am afraid, will appreciate the mistake that has been made here in convention. But we cannot tell what will be done until we get back to New-York City."

Everett P. Wheeler, who has been very close to Mr. Fairchild in the fight for a voice in the convention, said: "The offer of the Committee on Credentials was absurdly ridiculous. We came up here representing over 30,000 voters, and the committee asked us to be content with a one-fifth voice. How absurd! The Tammany people favored the granting of a one-third vote to the contestants of Kings, yet wanted to exclude us altogether. Tammany has made a great mistake in this convention, and will realize it on the 5th of next November. Our friends will be heard from then. I have advocated the policy of war until we get our rights, and I advocate it still. The Shepardites were treated just as we were, and they held out until they got their rights. I think we will do the same. This convention has almost ignored us, but there will be other conventions, and we will keep up the fight until we get whatever we are justly entitled to."

RECALLS THE CONVENTION OF '79.

At that Time Tammany Hall Revolted Against Lucius Robinson.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—There were many among the older delegates at the convention to-day who, when the members of the State Democracy, after their defeat, walked from the hall, recalled the turbulent Democratic State Convention held in this city Sept. 11, 1879. On that occasion the Tammany cohorts, led by John Kelly, when they found that they were unable to control the convention, marched from the hall.

Gov. Lucius Robinson, the candidate of the Tilden wing, was renominated. The Tammany Hall men bolted, and put up John Kelly as their candidate for Governor. As the result of the split, the Republican candidate, Alonzo B. Cornell, was elected.

The Chairman of the convention was John C. Jacobs of Kings County. One of the chief orators in behalf of Tammany was Thomas F. Grady, then, as now, known as "the silver-tongued orator," and who was to-day, sixteen years later, a conspicuous figure in this convention.

The rank and file of Tammany Hall, in the convention of 1879, were bitterly opposed to the renomination of Gov. Robinson and went in with their utmost efforts to defeat him.

Began in a Lively Manner.

The session began in a lively manner, after the platform had been read by Erastus Brooks. It was adopted by a unanimous vote. Samuel Hand of Albany, in a very few words, put in nomination for Governor Lucius Robinson of Chemung. Then came the outburst of mingled applause, catcalls, and hisses. Though in the minority, the Tammany hisses held out the longest. The Tammany delegates took their cue from John Kelly, and the group clustered about him. Among the number were Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, David Dudley Field, "Tim" Campbell, Augustus Schell, Patrick Duffy, and "Tom" O'Callahan.

When Mr. Hand finished his nominating speech—and he did it with considerable difficulty, owing to the turmoil—Judge Morris of Kings County arose from the side of Hugh McLaughlin. The noise subsided as if by magic. For two days it had been conceded that Kings County held the key to the situation. Their position was kept a profound secret. Would they come to the support of Tammany Hall or would they cast their strength for Gov. Robinson?

It took but a moment to decide the question. Judge Morris, amid the impressive silence, declared that Kings County, acting as a unit, seconded the nomination of Mr. Robinson.

Scenes of Confusion.

A wild scene ensued. The followers of Robinson cheered and cheered again, while Tammany's forces hissed derisively.

Lawyer Charles Brooke, speaking for Tammany, put in nomination for Governor Gen. Henry Slocum. Thomas F. Grady, in an eloquent speech, seconded it. Judge Peckham of Albany, for Gov. Robinson, replied.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, in one of his greatest efforts, appealed for harmony. He said that the nomination of Lucius Robinson would be fatal to the success of the party in the State. Leaving his seat, he went over to the Kings County section and made an earnest personal appeal to Hugh McLaughlin to recede from his position and to join with Tammany in defeating Gov. Robinson. Hugh McLaughlin sat silent and immovable.

It was just after this that Patrick Cowan of Saratoga, white-haired and bent, appealed to the convention to take his warning and unite on some man who would be acceptable to all.

"Name him! Name him!" was shouted from all sides.

"I will," he replied, with force, "I name our Chairman, John C. Jacobs."

This was a master move. John C. Jacobs was Hugh McLaughlin's right hand man in Kings County. The Tammany delegates wildly applauded the nomination, but Kings County did not respond. The movement failed. Mr. Jacobs declined the nomination, and the day was lost to Tammany.

Tammany Kept Its Promse.

The roll call on Gov. Robinson's nomination began. While Cattaragus was being called Augustus Schell addressed the convention. He said that Tammany's threat to withdraw from the convention had not been made in vain. It was apparent that Gov. Robinson would be renominated, and that in accordance with the warning, Tammany would withdraw, Mr. Schell, together with John Kelly, David Dudley Field, and Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer started for the door. They were followed by all the Tammany delegates.

Defeated Tammany bolted the convention, and, amid hisses and derogatory remarks, passed out into the street, as to-day the State Democracy, defeated by Tammany Hall in turn, bolted the convention of 1895.

Tammany's work on that day was not done, however. Its followers repaired in the evening to Shakespeare Hall. S. J. Courtney presided at this after meeting. Among those who addressed the Chair were Henry D. Purroy. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer nominated John Kelly for Governor. O. B. Potter of New-York seconded the nomination. The question was put, and John Kelly was made the unanimous choice of Tammany for Governor. The leader made a short address of acceptance, saying that he did not expect to be elected, but knew he would defeat the candidate of the convention, Lucius Robinson.

When the votes were counted in November, it was found that he had kept his word.

Among those in the memorable convention of 1879 were David B. Hill, who espoused the cause of Gov. Robinson; Frederick Smythe, Thomas F. Grady, Henry D. Purroy, John R. Fellows, who headed a delegation opposed to Tammany Hall, and "Tom" Costigan, then of Irving Hall.

REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN PARIS AND THE REPORT OF THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAVE PLACED APOLLINARIS WATER AT THE HEAD *OF* ALL *THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR* PURITY *AND* FREEDOM *FROM DISEASE GERMS.*

STATE DEMOCRACY MEN RETURN

What Mr. Fairchild and Others Say of the Convention's Action.

The State Democracy delegates to the State Convention returned to New-York last night. Some traveled by the West Shore Road, but most of them came over the Hudson River Road. The majority of the delegates reached the Grand Central Station on a special train of seven parlor cars at 11:10 P. M. The special left Syracuse at 2:35. It was overtaken and passed at Albany by the Empire State Express, on which were some of the State Democracy men, and from Albany the special came down as the second section of the express.

Owing to the long ride and the lateness of the hour, the State Democracy representatives, while in a uniformly cheerful mood, were little disposed to talk at length in regard to their treatment at the hands of Tammany Hall and the State Convention.

With the exception of Charles S. Fairchild, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, President John Jeroloman of the Common Council, and Robert Grier Monroe, few of the prominent men in the State Democracy were on the special.

Mr. Fairchild expressed briefly, but forcibly, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES his sentiments in relation to the treatment received at the convention by the State Democracy delegates.

"They gave us no show," he said. "They gave us no fair and adequate representation. They gave us no place on the State Committee. They wanted us to admit that Tammany Hall was the only regular Democratic organization in New-York. This we would not do."

It was understood that Mr. Fairchild has in course of preparation a statement covering the relations between the State Democracy and the convention, which may be made public to-day.

Maurice J. Power.

Maurice J. Power was cheerful, and said he had no complaint to make at present.

"We will support the State ticket," said he. "It is all right, and we are well enough pleased with it to support it. We went there Democrats and we came back Democrats."

"What are you going to do about the local ticket?"

"About that we have nothing to say at present. It is a bad principle in politics as in anything else to cross a bridge before you come to it. We have not reached our bridge yet. When we do, we will take ample care of it, you may be certain."

John J. Jeroloman.

John J. Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen, expressed his views of the situation, as follows:

"That resolution held out harmony to us at the end of a red-hot poker. It was a positive insult. We could not possibly consider such an offer—and here we are!"

Coroner Hoeber.

Coroner Hoeber was a passenger on the special. Like the other State Democracy delegates, he proudly wore his white button. He wore a heavy overcoat, and bent under the weight of a brobdignaggian satchel. He looked weary, but was cheerful and enthusiastic. A reporter asked him to be kind enough to state the reasons why the State Democracy delegates left the convention. Coroner Hoeber dumped his satchel on the platform and made an eloquent sign of impatience. "Don't bother me," he said. "Don't you see I am tired?" So saying, he picked up his satchel and walked on.

S. S. WHITEHOUSE NOT PLEASED.

Dissatisfied with the Treatment of the State Democracy.

Among the delegates to the Democratic State Convention who reached this city last night on the Empire State Express were James D. Bell and S. Stewart Whitehouse of Brooklyn.

Mr. Whitehouse was the Chairman of the old machine Democratic General Committee of Kings County. Mr. Bell is Chairman of the new General Committee of the regular organization, and is also on the joint honorary committee of the two Brooklyn Democratic organizations.

Mr. Bell said the Brooklyn regulars were well pleased with the work of the convention, speaking generally. He declined to express an opinion on the merits of the treatment accorded the State Democracy representatives.

Mr. Whitehouse was less reserved. He indicated that he thought that the one-fifth ratio of representation in the convention for the State Democracy was fair, but he said:

"As for the outside things—these restrictions which were put around the representation, the provisions as to regularity, &c.—I will say that I was not in favor of any of them."

SENATOR PARSONS RENOMINATED

The Machine Had Everything Cut and Dried for the Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Republicans to-day renominated Senator C. R. Parsons to represent the Forty-third Senatorial District at Albany, and named Henry Harrison of Brockport for the Forty-fourth District. Both conventions were cut-and-dried affairs, not a disturbing element of any kind showing itself. The machine did its work smoothly and expeditiously.

Harrison is a new man in State politics; in fact, he has never been a candidate for office before, but has been affiliated with the Republican Party and is known both as a business man and politician. He is a graduate of the University of Rochester and a Trustee of Brockport Normal School.

Senator Parsons was one of the leaders of the last Senate, serving as Chairman of the most important committee of that body, the Cities Committee. He was also Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, a member of the Committee on Poor Laws, and of the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Herkimer County Nominations.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Republican Herkimer County Convention was held here to-day. The fight was over a County Judge and member of Assembly. Warner Miller was in town in the morning, but left for New-York, declining to take any part in the nominations, as they were all his friends, he said.

The friends of I. R. Devendorf of Herkimer and O. H. Springer of Stark formed a combination which nominated the first-named for County Judge and the latter for member of Assembly. The other candidates withdrew, and the nominations were made unanimously. The friends of E. La Grange Smith, who was defeated for the Assembly, and of E. E. Sheldon, who wanted to be renominated for County Judge, went home in a threatening mood.

The Senatorial Deadlock.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The deadlock in the Forty-first District Republican Senatorial Convention is as solid as on the first day and the first vote. There seems no prospect of its being broken for some time to come. To-day thirty-eight ballots were taken, making a total of 234 for the two days. The last vote was precisely the same as the first: John S. Shepard of Yates, 6; William H. Nichols and Franklin D. Sherwood of Steuben, 6 each. At 9:30 o'clock P. M. the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A GOOD TICKET AND A SOUND PLATFORM

Continued from Page 1.

Kings. He was greeted with cheers from his own friends in Kings and the State Democracy and its friends from New-York.

A Minority Report.

Mr. Patterson was a member of the committee of which Mr. Bell had been Chairman, and he submitted a minority report on the New-York contest. Amid a bit of applause he read this report, which provided that the State Democracy should have thirty-five votes in the convention and four of the twelve members of the State Committee from the New-York districts:

Resolved, That upon the roll of this convention be placed the names of both the sitting and contesting delegation from New-York County, and that the sitting delegation be accorded seventy votes and the contesting delegation thirty-five votes, in the convention, and that the sitting delegation select eight members of the State Committee and the contesting delegation four members of the State Committee, subject, however, to the right of the organization represented by the sitting delegates to use the party emblem for their local ticket in case of differences.

There were long cheers when this resolution had been read. Some stood up.

Hats in the Air.

Hats were tossed and swung in the air. Mr. Patterson tried to say something, but there were cries of "Platform! Platform!" and the like, which completely drowned what he had to say. He went to the platform, and when the noise had subsided began a speech in which he endeavored to uphold the one-third representation for the State Democracy.

No group of listeners was more deeply interested apparently than four who sat on the end seats next the middle aisle a few rows back. They were Chairman James W. Hinkley, Senator Hill, ex-Gov. Flower, and ex-Congressman Charles Tracey of Albany. Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley looked as if they did not enjoy this process of "fighting it out on the floor."

Mr. Patterson's speech was half an arraignment of Tammany and half a plea for the State Democracy. Many times he was interrupted. The Tammany men right under his very hands made few signs of approval or disapproval as he proceeded. The State Democracy and its friends did most of the shouting.

Questions and Answers.

"Who are these men who come to knock at our door and ask admission?" asked Mr. Patterson at one point.

"The Garoos," shouted a voice in the back part of the hall.

"They are men who have sacrificed their time, their leisure, their means, their energy"—— said the speaker, from the platform.

"Last Fall?" asked the voice, and there was a ripple.

"To push forward"—— continued the speaker, not noticing the interruption.

"Strong," called out the voice, and there was another ripple.

"The principles of the Democratic Party throughout the length and breadth of the land," said Mr. Patterson, when he was allowed to complete his sentence.

The confusion was such that Senator Hill arose and asked that the Sergeant at Arms be requested to enforce order, and the appearance of the Senator called for prolonged cheers.

Mr. Patterson's Speech.

Mr. Patterson's speech was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: In offering this substitute for the report of the committee which has been offered, I desire to occupy a few moments of your time for the purpose of stating the reasons which have influenced me to this course and have influenced the sixty-three gentlemen who represent the Democratic Party in Kings County on the floor of this convention, but who represent but twenty-one votes under an agreement with the regular organization. I desire to state at the outset that I have been furnished with a copy of the resolution which has been unanimously adopted by the delegation of the New-York State Democracy, in which they have irrevocably determined that the offer which is contained in this report of the Committee on Credentials cannot with dignity or decency be accepted, or even a moment be considered, by them. [Applause.]

It is in the hope that this convention, if it may not adopt this substitute, may at least be prevented from making an offer which the dignity and the self-respect of those gentlemen will not permit them to accept, and which it seems to me will be futile, useless, and to many minds would seem to be quite foolish.

A Word of Warning.

We are not making a step in the direction of State harmony by adopting the report of the committee which has been offered here. [Applause.] Those of the gentlemen that wish to go that road must be warned not to take the course which is indicated by the resolution of that committee. If we are to get harmony in this State it must be by some other means than by presenting to gentlemen a proposition which shall still further irritate them against the State organization. [Applause and hisses.]

It seems to me to ill become the great Democratic State of New-York to ask to admit the proposition that these gentlemen are entitled to representation in this convention and at the same time stand and haggle over the precise fractional proportion of the vote to which they shall be deemed entitled. [Applause.] It is unworthy the dignity of a great Party, it seems to me, to confer representation upon any organization which is not entitled to more than one-fifth of a vote. [Applause.]

But this proposition involves more than the mere proportioning of this vote in extremely unjust and unequal proportions between these two sets of delegates. It involves, first the idea that they shall be deemed on no account to be at all regular in their representation. It sets out with the proposition that not only is the sitting delegation to be considered the regular delegation at this convention, but for the purposes of future conventions the sitting delegation in that organization shall represent at all times the regular delegates. This organization, if they come in here under that resolution, they impliedly agree that they have been wrong in coming here at all, and they further impliedly agree that they shall never come here in the capacity of a contesting delegation to assail the regularity or sanctity of the organization they now oppose. You must come in the future years, if you come at all, as members of the Tammany Hall organization. [Applause and hisses.]

Applause and Hisses.

If I understand the temper of the organization that is represented by these contestants; if they do not come here until they come here under the cloak of Tammany Hall, they will never come here at all. [Applause and hisses and great disorder.]

Mr. Patterson protested that as a delegate he had a right to be heard. Continuing, he said:

Who are these gentlemen who come here knocking at the door of this convention? [A cry, "Garoos!"] They are men who have made many sacrifices for the cause of Democracy, who have devoted their lives to the dissemination and promotion of the principles of the Democratic Party. They are numerous. They are at least highly respectable. They number among them— [Great disorder.]

Senator Hill arose and said he hoped the Sergeant at Arms would preserve order, as the gentleman was entitled to be respectfully heard. Mr. Patterson continued:

We cannot turn our backs upon these men. They went out to do battle for a cause which seemed to their consciences to be just and right. [Applause.] For, however wrong a man may be, he never can be a contemptible figure when he stands with his two feet upon the platform of justice and right, as he understands it, [applause,] and the dictates of his conscience before God. [Cries of "Good!"] This matter of conscience in politics has come to stay—[loud applause]—I hope, until long after the green grass and daisies are waving over you and me. [Applause.]

Mr. Patterson then stated that the reasons the reform Democrats had bolted the ticket last Fall was because of the corruption alleged to exist in Tammany's control of the City of New-York. He pointed to the vote of Gilroy, (169,000,) and the vote last Fall, (109,000,) as indicating the strength of the Democrats of the State Democracy. Continuing, he said:

We must unite the Democracy of the State. [Loud applause and cheers.] Our power, our principles, our existence, the happiness of ourselves and our children depend upon it. It is not turning these gentlemen away; it is giving them something in the nature of a kick—an unseemly thrust. That is the way it appears to the sixty-three delegates from Kings County; that is the way it will appear to many here, and that is how it will appear to many in our great State who sympathize with our cause and who want to vote our ticket, but who do not want to see us do this thing. [Loud applause.]

Chairman Bell's Reply.

When Mr. Patterson ended his speech Chairman James D. Bell of the Committee on Contested Seats arose to defend his report. He was applauded vigorously. He went to the platform and, amid frequent interruptions, said:

Mr. Patterson was a member of the Committee on Credentials. He presented before that Committee on Credentials this question: "Shall they have one-third?" The committee by a very large majority decided they should not. [Applause.] This proposition of one-fifth was considered by the committee to be fair. Tammany Hall did not consider it to be just to them, and they fought it with all the determination they could, and they were beaten by a large majority.

Now, this is no time to go into ancient history. I do not propose to go all over the world on this matter. The question here is whether you will stand by the report of the committee. We have decided this matter as we thought proper. We have looked upon every side of it. We consider it fair, and we consider it more fair because neither party is satisfied with it. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, the question of admission to State Conventions, referred to by Mr. Patterson, is purely the question of the ordinary admission to the temporary organization. Every convention of Democrats will have the same power that you have to make their own roll at any time, and decide who shall be admitted, and if there is an insult in offering one-fifth there must be insult in offering one-third. [Jeers from the State Democracy.]

If there is anything in the fraction, it is nothing at all but the question of recognition and admission, and they are recognized and admitted by these resolutions with one-fifth vote.

We did not intend to reflect upon the distinguished gentlemen in the contesting delegation. For every one of them we had the highest respect, but we had to guard the interests of the party at large.

In conclusion Mr. Bell asked for the adoption of the resolution.

Guy Speaks for Tammany.

"Tammany! Tammany!" came in shouts from several parts of the hall, and, in response, Senator Charles L. Guy of New-York arose and went to the platform. He was rather pale, and looked as if he had been troubled by the events of the evening and morning. He spoke with a vigor that was criticised by some as being "too much like a stump speech." He was applauded by Tammany and by the crowd in the rear of the hall. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention and Fellow Democrats: The representatives of the Regular Democracy of the City of New-York, duly accredited, appear before you to-day, representing a Democratic organization which for more than 100 years has kept alive the fire of Democracy in the hearts of the people of their city, on whose roll of honor in the past, as in the present, appear the names of men who have made our history glorious; an organization that through all its career has faithfully upheld the cause of personal liberty and the right of self-government, and presented an unwavering front of opposition against monopoly, class prejudice, and government by and in the interest of a favored few; representing an organization that year after year, without hope of reward, asking no favor at your hands, has brought as a loving and voluntary offering to the Democrats of the State majorities of 50,000 and upward in favor of the State ticket; an organization through whose loyal service the Democrats of this State have triumphed over dishonest apportionment and false enumerations, and elected Democratic Governors and a Democratic Legislature; an organization whose faithful support and noble services elected Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States, and consecrated him forever in the hearts of all true Democrats; an organization without whose loyal support Grover Cleveland could never have taken his seat in the White House at Washington.

Strictly Regular.

We, representing such an organization, duly elected delegates in strict compliance with the rules laid down by the Democratic State Convention and State Committee, come here and ask for no favor, ask for no reward for past services, for no bribe as the price of future support, but simply demand on behalf of our constituency an equal representation in your convention and an equal voice in the councils of the Democratic Party with duly elected delegates of other counties in the State.

And thus, coming here without a flaw in our title, without a question as to our regularity, presenting unimpeachable credentials, we are met with the proposition that we should surrender the rights of our constituents, that we should abandon the very fundamental principles of Democracy, and should admit that the Democrats of New-York City are unworthy of equal representation on the floor of this assemblage with the other Democrats of this State.

We say to you that we could not without protest accept such a proposition without sacrificing our self-respect and the respect of our constituents; that we believe to establish such a precedent is to sow discord in every county in the State, to encourage disloyalty by offering it a higher reward than can be gained through loyal devotion to the party, and that the result of that course would be the inevitable destruction and disintegration of the Democratic Party in the State.

After due deliberation, your Committee on Credentials, having heard the admissions of the contestants that they were not entitled as a matter of right to any voice here, but, desiring to encourage amity in the Democratic Party, admitting that we are absolutely in the right, have recommended our yielding a part of our representation to the State Democracy, a part greatly in excess of their voting strength, even were they a recognized Democratic organization, and Tammany Hall, loyal to the Democratic Party, as it has ever been, desiring to bring about the establishment of Democratic principles, bows to the judgment of your committee and accepts a decision which it knows to be irregular. [Applause.]

Tammany's Loyalty.

We do not say that because you have decided against us on this point we cannot be answerable for our constituents, as the contestants say. If you decide against us, Tammany Hall will still be loyal to the Democratic Party. We can answer for our constituency, for the people we represent are as loyal to Democratic principles and to the Democratic Party as to their God. But we do say to you in the name of the Democracy of the State that, while union is desirable, it must not be purchased by a desertion of principles; that defeat is better than cowardice, or a desertion of the very principles upon which we are founded, and we ask you not to yield to the temptation, great as it may be, to adopt a course of mere policy and expediency, but to abide by the judgment of your own committee, and sustain the finding made by it after due deliberation, and actuated by justice, by equity, and the best interests of our party.

I shall not reply in detail to the unfortunate allusions made by the gentleman who preceded me to our local affairs in New-York City. I will only answer that the Lexow committee, created for political purposes, animated by malignancy and hate, having for its real object the destruction of the Democratic Party in the State of New-York, was unable, with all its influence of the State Government, to bring home a single charge seriously against the Democratic administration of the City of New-York, save in the Police Department, and it is openly admitted, sworn to by witnesses on the stand, that the system of corruption existing there had existed for a quarter of a century, under the Republican Commissioners and during the administration of anti-Tammany Mayors; that it existed when the worthy gentleman who is the acknowledged head of the State Democracy was Mayor, and while the Hon. Abram Hewitt administered the affairs of New-York City.

Only One Black Spot.

I say to you that as a result of that investigation the only Police Commissioner whose character was impeached was a Republican Commissioner; that the most conspicuous offenders upon the police force were men who had bought their appointments through the secretary of that Republican Commissioner, and that no such offense was even charged against any Democratic Commissioner. I say to you that with an appropriation of $100,000 and with all the incentive that political zeal and personal spite could furnish, the Commissioners of Accounts representing the Republican administration have been unable to disclose in all the other departments of a single act of dishonesty or wrongdoing on the part of any Tammany official.

I say further that never in the history of New-York was its financial credit so high as during Tammany's administration, and never did any city in the land enjoy greater security of life and property or a better preservation of good order than during the Democratic administration of New-York City. In the name, therefore, of New-York City, in the name of the 109,000 men who so loyally supported your State ticket during the campaign of last year, in the name of the people who have given you unwavering support in the past, who come here now obedient to your call, and willing to abide by your judgment, we ask you to ratify your verdict to announce to all the world that the Democratic Party is a party of principle and not of policy; that the Democratic Party still believes in just representation, and, as in the past, so in the future, so long as the Democratic Party exists, the principle which will govern it through all its deliberations is obedience to the voice of the people and to the fundamental doctrine that the will of the majority must prevail.

Grady's Turn Next.

When Senator Guy left the platform Thomas F. Grady, who had been sitting in a seat near the aisle, well toward the front, arose. There were cheers and cries of "Grady! Grady!" from many Tammany men. Mr. Grady went to the platform. His voice was a little hoarse from his speech of last night. His black Prince Albert coat was unbuttoned. He flung back the lapel, put one hand in his trousers pocket, and began in slow, deep tones.

He repeated his arguments made to the committee last evening, but in a more conciliatory tone.

He said the State Democracy did not ask for one-third, one-fourth, or one-fifth. They said they came here simply for representation. As to this proposition, he said:

If, as Mr. Patterson says, "conscience in politics has come to stay," let the work of conscience begin now. [Applause.] Would it strengthen our cause if I told you that I had in my pocket a resolution of the delegation from New-York as to what they would do if you gave a third?

I had supposed that, after we were kicked and cuffed and beaten out of the Committee on Contested Seats, the cup of our humiliation was full, and after we had drunk it to the dregs in bowing submission to the committee we had done our full duty. Gentlemen, do not put upon the delegation any humiliation that you would not care to accept yourself. We cannot accept without discredit, without dishonor, without condemnation the recommendation of the Committee on Contested Seats. One hundred and nine thousand Democrats back of us will decide the question whether we can do any more. [Loud applause.]

Submitted to a Vote.

When Mr. Grady ended, Chairman Belmont said the question was in order. There were cries of "Ayes and noes!" "Rising vote!" from various parts of the hall.

"Read the amendment!" shouted two or three, and the report submitted by Mr. Patterson was read. Then the vote was taken—a viva voce vote. There was a shout that suggested about three to one against the minority report, which came as an amendment to the report submitted by Mr. Bell.

Then came a viva voce vote on the adoption of this report, and it was adopted by about the same rate, apparently. There were applause, a few shouts, and a general commotion in those parts of the hall where visitors were standing.

State Democracy Men Withdraw.

The time had come for the State Democracy to submit to the one-fifth or carry out its resolution to take nothing. It adopted the latter course.

The contesting delegates began to arise.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild was one of the first men up. Mr. Wheeler was also prompt in rising, and "Tom" Costigan arose as soon as he could. They left their seats and made their way in as orderly a way as possible through the crowd. Some cheered.

Mr. Fairchild and his associates said nothing and made no demonstration that was in any way theatrical. They simply got out of the hall as quietly and as quickly as they could. They did not want to play in Tammany's yard. The Committee on Permanent Organization was called on within a minute to make its report.

PRESIDENT FLOWER'S SPEECH.

The Incompetency of the Republican State Administration Demonstrated.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The fight over the New-York City seats was not over in the State Convention until 1:30 o'clock and the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was read, while the confusion attending the departure of the State Democracy delegates prevented anything like order. It named ex-Gov. Flower as permanent Chairman and continued the temporary Secretaries as permanent ones. The list of honorary Vice Presidents was read by Secretary De Freest. Chairman Belmont appointed John Boyd Thacher of Albany and Edward M. Shepard of Kings to escort Gov. Flower to the chair.

When Mr. Shepard rose from his place in the Kings County delegation there was great cheering and many of the delegates were on their feet waving hats, canes, and handkerchiefs. Mr. Shepard's presence in the convention was taken as indicative of the party unity that has been established in Kings.

Applause for Flower.

Ex-Gov. Flower was very heartily cheered when Messrs. Shepard and Thacher escorted him to the platform. Mr. Belmont introduced him to the convention, and after the applause had subsided the ex-Governor began his speech. He was frequently interrupted by applause. His easy, familiar way of talking was appreciated by his auditors, and his homely and trite expressions caused occasional laughter.

I count myself out of active politics, but I am too earnest a Democrat to refuse the call of my party if it needs my services on such an occasion as this, and I feel proud at being asked to preside over the deliberations of a convention whose action will, I believe, reflect the judgment and opinions of a majority of voters in the Empire State at the next election.

In victory or defeat there is always one sure and lasting satisfaction in being a Democrat, and that is the consciousness of belonging to a party which is, whatever else may be said of it, the party of the plain people and the party which instinctively and naturally abhors political hypocrisy and false pretense. Democrats may make mistakes in policy or in conduct, but there is that rough honesty about them which makes them shrink from political professions that are not genuine, but are made only to deceive voters until after election day. Thank heaven, the Democratic Party is not a party of cant and hypocrisy.

To Democrats who admire the characteristic frankness of Democracy, there is particular satisfaction and interest in the campaign which is just opening. It is but a week ago that the Republican Party, in convention assembled, solemnly reiterated the professions of reform which filled their platform a year ago, and every one of which was flagrantly ignored by the party as soon as it was endowed with power to effect reforms. Nothing more grotesque in politics has been heard in a long time than these solemn reiterations of Republican virtue, declared within four months of the adjournment of a Republican Legislature which impartial judgment has described as the most corrupt in the annals of the State, and of which even the leading Republican newspaper of the State and Nation, The New-York Tribune, said: "It has known from the beginning a disposition to palter with the people who elected it, and, so far as it could, to deceive and betray them."

Republican Failure.

The memory of the people of New-York is not short enough to forget already the promises with which the Republican Party, assumed complete power Jan. 1, backed by an unusual expression of popular confidence, nor can it forget the melancholy, humiliating, and disgraceful failure to redeem those promises, or the miserable fiasco which has followed every pretension of reform. No party has within recent years assumed the powers of government in our State with a larger measure of public confidence or with a greater opportunity of gratifying public expectations. But even a month of power was sufficient to expose the false pretense by which power had been obtained, and to reveal professed reformers in their true light as political pirates. The lofty expressions of morality and public duty before the assumption of power degenerated afterward into a party feud for political spoils, the perversion of legislative power to personal cupidity, and the betrayal of every genuine reform.

I do not stand here in the perfunctory manner of partisans on such an occasion as this to denounce the other party and to praise my own. I am merely stating what every intelligent voter in the State knows to be true, and what every independent voter will tell you, namely, that the people who, last November, gave vent to their pulse of an earnest moral sentiment, whether justly or unjustly aroused, placed the Republican Party in power to accomplish desired reforms, have been woefully disappointed and shamefully betrayed. And while such a political betrayal is all to be deplored, whether it brings advantages to party adversaries or not, it is, I am sure, a source of satisfaction to Democrats, who felt the injustice of the position in which a combination of circumstances had placed their party last Fall, to realize that their partisan opponents who misled and deceived public opinion for their own selfish purposes are now completely unmasked. It is easier now than it was in the heat of public excitement a year ago to assert the proposition, which is absolutely true, that the exposures of corruption in the Police Department of New-York, which were unjustly used against the Democratic Party at the election, were more chargeable to the Republican Party than to our own; the laws which permitted corruption were of Republican origin, the system which encouraged it was distinctively Republican, the officers who connived at it were mostly Republican, and, after the exposures were made and public sentiment properly revolted, both against them and the bi-partisan system which was responsible for them, it was the Republican Party, through its representatives in the Legislature, (and in the United States Express office,) which deliberately perpetuated that vicious system and made possible a recurrence of its evils.

Promises Versus Performances.

The contrast between Republican promises and Republican performances has been so marked and is so fresh in the public mind that I am surprised the Saratoga Convention had the effrontery to appeal again to public confidence. The party promised reduced State expenditures, and it increased State taxation nearly $5,000,000. It promised a reduction or abolition of State officers and commissions, and the net result of its efforts in this direction was the creation of at least ten new commissions—some of them being likely to involve the State in considerable annual expense. It promised a "minimized tax rate," and gave the people one 50 per cent. higher than that for the preceding year. It was strong in promises for municipal home rule, and when in power recklessly violated the principle at every opportunity. The home-rule provision in the new Constitution was continually set at naught, and bill after bill was repassed after being vetoed by the Mayor of the city to which it applied. Local legislation was enacted regardless of principle or wisdom, but almost solely for grabbing political patronage. Devotion to civil service reform was professed, and the law was openly violated or quickly evaded. Ballot reform was pledged, but opportunity for bribing was made easier. An "acceptable excise law" was promised, and the present unsatisfactory law was continued in effect unmodified. Dozens of investigating committees were appointed to investigate State departments filled by Democrats, but no extravagance or wrongdoing was found. Political bossism was generously denounced, but the Republican Legislature completely enslaved itself to Thomas C. Platt and followed meekly his every word. Charges of official corruption against members of the Legislature were freely made, and were so serious that committees were appointed to investigate them. Scandal of this kind tainted the entire legislative system, and the public interests were neglected for private plunder.

If it were not notoriously true it would seem incomprehensible that a party could make so many good promises and so quickly ignore them. It is more than presumption for such a party after such a record of faithlessness to dare once more to appeal for public support.

Democratic Opportunity.

Into a campaign on these issues made by our adversaries the Democracy is not backward about entering. I know by what I have already seen and heard at this convention that its members are imbued with the hope and conviction of victory. Wise counsels here and earnest work outside will bring success and restore the Democracy to power. Even an unfair and one-sided legislative apportionment ought not seriously to retard the wave of popular opprobrium which should submerge the party responsible for the record to which I have just alluded. Upon the question whether the Republican or Democratic Party can most safely be trusted with the management of public affairs in this State, Democrats, making all due allowance for occasional mistakes of political judgment or conduct, can appeal confidently and frankly to the people for a decision. Admit all the worst charges which, in their greed for power, Republicans do not hesitate to put upon us, and the facts stand out bold and clear that Democratic rule in the Empire State meant economical government, honest administration, and intelligent consideration of public interests. It was the Democratic Party, in its few years of power at Albany, which gave the people the lowest tax rate they had enjoyed in thirty-six years, which conceived and executed an elaborate system of indirect taxation, relieving real estate of half its burden for the support of Government—which established rigid safeguards about the expenditure of public money in State institutions—which so jealously guarded the public funds that not a dollar out of hundreds of millions was lost or stolen. It was Democratic legislation and administration which created a State department for the advancement of agriculture, and by that wise act added indirectly millions of dollars to the value of the annual product of the farms of the State. It was to Democrats in power that the State is indebted for its most practical efforts toward forest preservation. It was Democratic sympathy with wage earners which placed upon the statute books laws for improving the condition of labor and protecting it against the possible tyranny of capital. It was, in short, Democratic statesmanship and Democratic devotion to public affairs which gave the Empire State the improvement of which every citizen felt proud, and against the clean, honest, and intelligent administration of which not even the most searching investigation of hungry political opponents has proved anything adverse.

Democracy Ever Faithful.

I am proud that as a Democrat I can face an audience like this and appeal to its earnestness and loyalty to work for the success of a party which has a record for faithfulness unsurpassed—a record in such splendid contrast with that of the party now in power. Unworthy it is of us to allow personal ambitions or factional selfishness to divide or retard our efforts for party success. A year ago there were many good people who were deceived into the conviction that everything Democratic was bad and that everything bad was Democratic. Perhaps some foolish Democrats helped support that conviction. But to-day the people are able to judge more intelligently. The threatened exposures of Democratic wickedness have not come, because there was no wickedness to expose. Through the fire of partisan hatred and attack the Democratic Party and the Democratic record have emerged unscathed. We are able to-day to see the tables reversed. The people admit that they were deceived. The political leaders whom they trusted have proved false. The hope of reform through Republican politicians has been shattered. To-day the leaders of the Republican Party are denounced by the conspicuous champions of good government. The Committee of Seventy in New-York, the Good Government Clubs, Dr. Parkhurst, the independent press, and the better elements everywhere of the Republican Party declare without reserve that they have been betrayed by their professed friends.

Such a situation presents an opportunity which Democrats should not fail to grasp. It is hardly conceivable that the people will trust again the party and its leaders who were responsible for broken pledges and shameful records. It is hardly conceivable that such open treachery to public interests will be encouraged and approved by a majority of voters.

A Republican victory at this election would mean that parties, if skillful in political tactics, may play fast and loose with public questions; may at will ignore party pledges; may pervert the powers of office to personal profit; may misappropriate the people's money; may defy public senti

Democratic Federal Administration, at whose head is honest and courageous Grover Cleveland.

The contest we are beginning is the preliminary contest for next year's great political battle in the Nation. Democratic success this Fall in New-York will make Democrats everywhere lift up their heads and buckle on their fighting armor. Victory here now will do much to secure victory in the Nation. So let us subordinate all selfish or local interests and join each other in restoring to power the party to which we belong and in which we believe.

President Flower's speech was listened to with close attention, and was liberally punctuated with applause.

A POPULAR PLATFORM.

Every Reference to Home Rule Greeted with Applause.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The real business of the convention was begun at the conclusion of President Flower's speech, and was disposed of with a celerity that was very satisfactory to the delegates and to the big audience in general. No limit was placed on the speakers' time. They all had the opportunity to talk as long as they wanted to, and it is refreshing to note that not one of them tried the patience of the convention with a long-winded speech. The time has gone by when long and labored

Augustus F. Scheu,
The Choice of Erie Delegates as Candidate for Controller.

nominating speeches, filled up with all sorts of variations of "the man who," were popular. The orator who can make a short and pithy speech in nominating his candidate is a boon to any convention.

Lockwood Reads the Platform.

Ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Erie appreciated this when, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, he offered the result of that committee's work in the shape of the platform. He read the proposed platform in a voice so clear that every man in the big hall could hear every word. When he had completed the reading he did not follow it up by an explanatory speech—it needed no explanation—but he simply moved that the resolutions be adopted, and on that motion he moved the previous question.

The reading of the platform was listened to with the greatest attention. The excise plank was warmly applauded, and nods of satisfaction were noticed all over the hall.

The indorsement of President Cleveland's Administration was received with applause that was full of spirit and enthusiasm. This applause came from all parts of the hall, and its volume and sincerity were afterward a source of much favorable comment.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn's good country roads plank, in the interest of farmers and bicyclists, was received with great good humor by the delegates, all of whom saw that it was a wise thing to adopt. Every mention of home rule in the platform was greeted with cheers.

The platform was so satisfactory to the delegates that no amendments were offered nor were any speeches made after Mr. Lockwood had concluded the reading. Ex-Gov. Flower put the question upon its adoption, and it was carried unanimously.

Sympathy with Cuba.

Congressman William Sulzer got the floor, and handed up a resolution. This proved to be a resolution extending sympathy to the Cuban patriots. There were men in the Tammany delegation who said that Mr. Sulzer was merely offering the resolution that Civil Justice Lynn had drawn up and handed to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Sulzer, however, had arranged to call it to the attention of the convention.

While the Cuban resolution was on its way to the platform in the hands of Sergeant at Arms Len Wager, Francis Larkin, Jr., of the Third Assembly District of Westchester, offered the resolution under which the star was unanimously selected as the emblem of the Democratic Party. This resolution also made the new State Committee the only court of appeals in the party as to which faction should use the emblem upon its local ticket in the event of factional disturbances in any of the counties.

"I would like to have my resolution read, and I move its adoption," said Mr. Sulzer, after the emblem had been adopted.

Mr. De Freest read the resolution, as follows, and it was adopted without discussion and unanimously:

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the Cuban patriots and to all people struggling against oppression and endeavoring to achieve their freedom and independence.

This finished the preliminary work of the convention, and the work of nominating a ticket was in order.

NOMINATING A TICKET.

Speeches Short and but Two Roll Calls Necessary.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—President Flower, as soon as the convention had disposed of the resolutions, declared that nominations were in order and that the first nomination to be made was that for the high office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Mr. H. Greenfield of Cayuga stepped to the platform and placed ex-Judge John D. Teller in nomination for that office. Mr. Greenfield told of the ability, experience, and learning of Judge Teller, and pointed out that his section of the State was without representation upon the Court of Appeals.

The nomination was seconded by Thomas F. Carmody. He said that the man had not sought the office, but the office had sought the man.

There were no further nominations, and Mr. Teller was nominated by acclamation.

James D. Bell of Kings then took the platform and said that, on behalf of two-thirds of the regular delegation from Kings County, he desired to nominate Gen. Horatio C. King for Secretary of State. There was a considerable demonstration at this, and Mr. Bell briefly sketched the life history of Gen. King. His grandfather fought in the War of the Revolution, his father had served as Postmaster General of the United States, and Gen. King himself had been a brave soldier in the civil war.

The nomination was seconded in a very happy way by Gen. Martin McMahon, who said:

Gen. King was a good soldier throughout the war, but there is no need to tell this to those who were with him in the Valley with Sheridan. His services are well known and his nomination will be taken as a compliment to veterans in both parties.

The Fight for Controller.

Gen. King was then nominated unanimously.

The next nomination to be made was that of Controller, and Judge R. P. Anibal of Fulton and Hamilton placed John B. Judson, who was Secretary of the old State Committee, in nomination for that office. Judge Anibal said that Mr. Judson's nomination would create great enthusiasm in his section of the State, and that no nomination more helpful to the ticket could be made.

Mr. Judson had been a candidate for State Treasurer, but in the shifting about of the candidates that had kept them all guessing during the past twenty-four hours, he turned up as the candidate for Controller.

Two or three delegates seconded this nomination, and then W. J. Herrick of Montgomery slipped quietly upon the platform, and, after much talk about Montgomery County and the Mohawk Valley, placed Chief Post Office Inspector John E. Ashe of Montgomery in nomination for Controller.

This developed the first contest in the nomination. Mr. Ashe evidently had many friends in the convention. Mr. Herrick declared that his nomination would explode a bomb in the Twenty-seventh Senate District, and that as a result the district could be carried for the Democratic candidate for the Senate.

There was considerable confusion in the hall at this time, and Chairman Flower rapped so hard on the table with his gavel that he wrecked the water pitcher, and the ice water came trickling down upon the stage.

"The Chairman says that he will knock a hole through the floor if you don't maintain order!" said Secretary De Freest.

A roll call was demanded on the nomination for Controller, and at its conclusion it was found that 410 votes had been cast, of which 311 were for Judson and 99 for Ashe. Mr. Judson's nomination for Controller was made unanimous.

The Ballot.

The counties voted as follows:

County.	Judson.	Ashe.
Albany	12	..
Alleghany	2	1
Broome	6	..
Cattaraugus	3	3
Cayuga	5	1
Chautauqua	3	3
Chemung	2	1
Chenango	3	..
Clinton	..	3
Columbia	4	..
Cortland	..	3
Delaware	3	..
Dutchess	6	..
Erie	..	24
Essex	..	3
Franklin	..	3
Fulton and Hamilton	3	..
Genessee	..	3
Greene	3	..
Jefferson	6	..
Kings	59	4
Lewis	3	..
Livingston	..	3
Madison	3	..
Monroe	11	1
Montgomery	..	3
New-York	84	..
Niagara	6	..
Oneida	9	..
Onondaga	..	12
*Ontario	..	..
Orange	6	..
Orleans	..	3
Oswego	4	2
Otsego	3	..
Putnam	3	..
Queens	9	..
Rensselaer	9	..
Richmond	3	..
Rutland	3	..
St. Lawrence	5	..
Saratoga	3	..
Schenectady	..	3
Schoharie	3	..
Schuyler	2	..
Seneca	5	..
Steuben	5	1
Suffolk	6	..
Sullivan	..	3
Tioga	3	..
Tompkins	1	2
Ulster	6	..
Warren	1	2
Washington	..	3
Wayne	..	3
Westchester	6	3
Wyoming	1	2
Yates	3	..
Total	311	99

*Did not vote.

There was one absentee in St. Lawrence County. The four votes for Mr. Ashe in Kings came out of the Shepard delegation.

Tammany's Stand.

In delivering the vote for New-York County to Judson, ex-Senator John Fox announced that inasmuch as the convention had recognized but four-fifths of the Tammany delegation it could cast but 84 of the 105 votes to which the county is entitled. The State Democracy, having left the hall, the other fifth of the vote was not cast for anybody.

After this small contest was disposed of, ex-State Senator Norton Chase of Albany was unanimously nominated for Attorney General. Louis W. Pratt of Albany County made the nominating speech, and did his work quickly and neatly. He told of Senator Chase's success at the bar and of his ability and worth. Chairman Flower called Judge Henry Purcell of the Second District of Jefferson County to the platform, and it was at first thought that he was going to place Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown in nomination. But Judge Purcell seconded Mr. Chase's nomination on behalf of a county which, as he said, was supposed to have had a candidate of its own.

A Humorous Speech for Dow.

Judge Watson Lamont then made a speech which was full of fun, and put the convention in the best of humor. He said:

I come from Schoharie County, and one thing can be said of Schoharie that very few of you here can say of your counties. It never went anything but Democratic. It never elects any but Democrats. It has been Democratic ever since its foundation, and it's going to keep right on going Democratic for all time. Schoharie gave more than 800 majority in all that political storm of last Fall which bothered so many of you.

But we want this convention to do something for us. We want you to nominate De Witt Clinton Dow for State Treasurer. We will go Democratic anyway, but we want Mr. Dow nominated.

Then he sketched Mr. Dow's career, and wound up with: "We are going to carry this State this Fall, and then away with American Sunday juggling, bogus reform, and Plattism."

Col. Fellows Couldn't Climb.

"Col. Fellows is going to second Mr. Dow's nomination," said Chairman Flower.

"Platform!" "Platform!" yelled a hundred voices as Col. Fellows stood up. "I'll take my seat if you desire it," said the Colonel, suavely, "but I will not go upon that platform. I have been watching several long-legged gentlemen in their efforts to climb on that platform, and I tell you that if I undertook to climb up there it would take me until to-morrow morning. I cannot climb on that platform on account of my imperfect stature.

"It would take a Democrat much bolder than I am, and much bolder than any man in Tammany Hall to oppose the nomination of a Schoharie County Democrat, and I second the nomination of Mr. Dow with much delight."

F. W. Downs of Broome County also seconded the nomination in a happy speech. Mr. Dow was unanimously placed upon the ticket.

The Contest for Surveyor.

Then came the contest for State Engineer and Surveyor. Ex-Congressman Henry W. Bentley of Oneida placed George Clinton Ward in nomination, and George Driscoll of Onondaga did the same for Russell R. Stuart of this city. Mr. Driscoll pointed out that Onondaga had not had a candidate upon the State ticket in thirteen years.

Both nominations having been seconded, a roll call was demanded. From the first it was evident that Mr. Stuart easily had the best of it, but when Kings County cast its vote, with one or two exceptions, for Mr. Stuart, and New-York cast 60 for Stuart and 24 for Ward, there was no longer any doubt as to the result, and before the roll call was ended ex-Congressman Bentley arose and moved that the nomination of Mr. Stuart be made unanimously, and so it was.

Cheers for the Ticket.

Resolutions empowering the State Committee to fill any vacancies that might occur upon the State ticket and thanking Syracuse for its treatment of the delegates were quickly adopted, and the convention was ready to adjourn, when ex-Gov. Flower said: "Now, gentlemen, before we leave the hall let us give three rousing cheers for the Democratic ticket and for Democratic success. Hip, hip, hurrah!" and the crowd cheered to the echo. Before adjournment the list of the new State Committee was read, and then the convention of 1895 was over.

Charles E. Cary,
Had Been Prominently Mentioned as Secretary of State Candidate.

NO SUGGESTION OF A SLATE.

Circumstances Which Shaped the State Ticket as Selected.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The developments today are directly in line with the statement made in these dispatches last night, that the many candidates for the few nominations were in a state of worriment.

The only candidate whose pathway appeared to be clear was Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown. No other name had been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Attorney General. Mr. Griffin had some misgivings last night when he heard the decision of the Committee on Credentials. He believed that the State Democracy should be given equal privileges with the Kings County Democrats. He started out this morning determined to prevent, if possible, the adoption of the majority report of the committee. He was unsuccessful. Mr. Hill, upon whom he called, told him that he had decided to accept the report, although it would have pleased him had the committee seen fit to be more generous.

Why Griffin Withdrew.

Mr. Griffin thereupon served notice upon Mr. Hill that he would not be a candidate for Attorney General. Then he talked as follows with a correspondent of THE TIMES:

"I have no desire to disguise the reasons why my name was not presented as a candidate for the office of Attorney General to the Democratic State Convention. In politics, as in all other affairs, the least injury is done by a strict observance of the truth and entire frankness. It is not an exaggeration when I say that, had my name been presented to the convention, I would have been nominated unanimously. But after the report of the majority of the Committee on Credentials had been adopted by the committee, I labored, so far as I could, to procure the adoption of the minority report by the convention, believing that the situation in New-York County logically required the same treatment as had already been given in the case of Kings County. The conditions are substantially alike in both counties, and the reasons which induced the adjustment in Kings County required a like adjustment in the City of New-York.

"In the convention, and before the report of the majority of the committee had been adopted, I saw my friends and said to them that if the report of the majority of the committee in the New-York City contest should be adopted my name must not be presented to the convention, for I would not become a candidate under such conditions, and when the report was adopted my own judgment required me to adhere to the position I had already stated. I have never been identified with factional politics. Whatever efforts I have made in behalf of the Democratic Party have been chiefly to allay factional differences, and for me to become a candidate under existing conditions and impliedly approve of what I so much disapprove would involve a contradiction of my whole political experience.

Has No Regrets.

"My withdrawal causes me not the slightest regret, except for the disappointment which I have caused my loyal friends in every part of the State, who, without solicitation, had given me their support, and I have no reproaches for any one. I only seriously disagree in my views with some others, and in this affair I felt constrained to decide my course in accordance with my own views. The candidates nominated are men of exceptional character. The greater part of the work of the convention has been done in an admirable manner, and the party, having spoken in an orderly way through its accredited representatives, will command general support, notwithstanding the serious disapproval by many individuals of its action in the case of the New-York contest."

The remaining candidates were not troubled about the grievance of the State Democracy people. What concerned them most in the early hours this morning was the question whether they were to be lost or found in the political shuffle.

Judge Teller and his friends were reasonably confident, but they kept close watch of Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley, however. About the time the convention was called to order Mr. Henry L. Storke of Auburn, the manager of Judge Teller's canvass, received positive assurances that the Judge would be named. Mr. Storke's face for the remainder of the day reflected the satisfaction he felt.

The Day's Sensation.

The sensation of the day came with the announcement that Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo was not to be nominated for Controller. Up to the moment this report was put in circulation, Scheu was apparently the favorite in the race. It is now known that the consideration given his candidacy was not justified by the facts.

Reference has already been made in these dispatches to the object lesson in political harmony afforded by the spectacle of ex-Postmaster General Bissell, John G. Milburn, John Cuneen, Sheehan's former law partner; Norman E. Mack, D. N. Lockwood, and other members of the old-time factions in Erie appearing in Syracuse in support of Scheu, who was one of William Sheehan's henchmen when the latter ruled the destinies of Buffalo.

The Erie delegates were well satisfied with the outlook until yesterday. Then the first indication of peanut politics in connection with the treatment of the Cleveland Democrats of the delegation cropped out. Scheu, Cuneen, and Charles N. Hinson were selected as State Committeemen by the delegates. The Cleveland men were ignored. Norman E. Mack had said that he would not ask to be returned to the State Committee, but under the new rule of representation he might have been selected without prejudice to his position in Erie County politics. He received no consideration whatever.

Sheehan Takes a Hand.

William F. and John C. Sheehan displayed much interest in Erie County matters, and to their influence is ascribed the performance which created so much disorder in the delegation. There is much criticism of Sheehan's interference with Erie County matters.

The candidacy of Mr. Scheu came to a sudden standstill this morning. There are conflicting statements regarding it. The anti-Sheehan men of the Buffalo delegation lay the responsibility at William F. Sheehan's door. It is charged that he sent word to the headquarters of the Erie delegation that Scheu would be selected if Mr. Bissell would promise to place him in nomination. This Mr. Bissell refused to do, for reasons satisfactory to himself. If Mr. Sheehan desired to avenge himself upon the ex-Postmaster General, doubtless he would not require anything more satisfactory than the spectacle of Mr. Bissell placing Augustus F. Scheu in nomination for a high State office.

Mr. Scheu did not appear to be cast down by his failure to secure the nomination.

Gen. Horatio C. King had his fears quieted early to-day regarding his chances for heading the ticket. Gen. Catlin dropped out of the race, leaving no other candidate in sight.

How Chase Was Chosen.

Ex-Senator Norton Chase was mentioned in connection with several offices, but after Mr. Griffin decided to withdraw, the leaders hurriedly concluded that Mr. Chase, who is a rising lawyer, would make an acceptable candidate for Attorney General.

The removal of Mr. Scheu from the field made it necessary to select a strong man for Controller. Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley consulted with prominent Democrats, and eventually John B. Judson, who previously had been considered a likely candidate for State Treasurer, was switched to this place on the ticket.

For an hour or more after the convention had begun its session to-day the corridor of the Yates House leading to the headquarters of the State Committee was crowded. Everybody appeared to be in doubt as to the nominees, and vain attempts were made to induce Senator Hill and Mr. Hinkley to discuss the subject. There was no suggestion of a slate, but the fact was recognized that the opinion of the committee would carry great weight. The sudden clearing of the corridor about 11 o'clock indicated that the leaders had gone to the convention hall, and with them the seekers after information concerning the make-up of the ticket.

HINKLEY AGAIN CHAIRMAN.

The New State Committee Meets and Elects Officers.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The new State Committee, so far as it has been made up, is as follows:

District.
1—PERRY BELMONT.
2—JOHN H. SUTPHEN.
3—J. J. P. FAGAN.
4—T. R. MAXFIELD.
5—JOHN J. WALSH.
6—JOHN W. WEBER.
7—THOMAS F. MAGNER.
8—A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
9—STEPHEN P. STURGES.
10—NICHOLAS T. BROWN.
11—WILLIAM SOHMER.
12—WILLIAM SULZER.
13—THOMAS F. GRADY.
14—CHARLES F. MURPHY.
15—JAMES J. MARTIN.
16—JOHN C. SHEEHAN.
17—HUGH J. GRANT.
18—THOMAS J. DUNN.
19—THOMAS F. GILROY.
20—LAWRENCE DELMOUR.
21—HENRY D. PURROY.
22—ANDREW C. FIELDS.
23—WILLIAM H. CLARK.
24—JAMES W. HINKLEY.
25—CHARLES M. PRESTON.
26—THOMAS KEERY.
27—.....
28—ALVIN J. QUACKENBUSH.
29—JOHN ROWE.
30—FRANCIS J. MOLLOY.
31—JEREMIAH T. FINCH.
32—T. J. WHITNEY.
33—CLINTON BECKWITH.
34—JAMES H. FLANAGAN.
35—WILBUR F. PORTER.
36—JOHN F. GAYNOR.
37—CHARLES N. BULGER.
38—O. U. KELLOGG.
39—CHAUNCEY L. BECKER.
40—GEORGE H. COTTON.
41—CALVIN J. HUSON.
42—JOHN H. FLANAGAN.
43—.....
44—.....
45—W. CARYL ELY.
46—FRANK W. BROWN.
47—JOHN CUNNEEN.
48—CHARLES W. HINSON.
49—AUGUSTUS F. SCHEU.
50—.....

The committee met this afternoon and re-elected James W. Hinkley Chairman, John Cuneen of Buffalo Secretary, and Charles B. De Freest Clerk.

HISTORY OF THE EXCISE PLANK.

Less Difficulty in Framing It than Was Anticipated.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—There was less difficulty in framing the excise plank than many thought who were aware of the tempest which raged at the meeting of the Committee on Resolutions last night. The sub-committee—E. M. Shepard, William Sulzer, and Judge Lynn of New-York, J. G. Milburn of Buffalo, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower—appointed to prepare the plank worked until nearly 3 o'clock this morning, and resumed its task five hours later.

Senator Hill and Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee displayed great interest in the question of a proper declaration on the excise question. Both sat with the sub-committee last night, and were present at its meeting this morning.

Mr. Hill an Extremist.

Senator Hill was very extreme in his views. He asked the committee to prepare a plank indorsing his denunciation of Police Commissioner Roosevelt for enforcing the excise law in New-York. It was his opinion that the issue of Sunday opening should be met squarely in the affirmative.

Mr. Shepard declared that, so far as he was concerned, there could not be any reference to Mr. Roosevelt in the plank, nor would he accept Mr. Hill's views regarding Sunday opening. Mr. Flower was present only a short time at this morning's meeting, but the sub-committee understood that he stood with Mr. Shepard in opposition to Mr. Hill's attitude.

At the opening of the conference this morning Mr. Sulzer and Judge Lynn insisted that the Republican gage of battle should be taken up in the Democratic excise plank, and that the local sentiment in New-York was more important than the sentiment of the counties.

Shepard Would Not Yield an Inch.

The gentlemen asserted that Mr. Shepard was mistaken regarding the sentiment of Kings County and the outside counties generally. Mr. Shepard's reply was characteristic. He would not yield an inch.

Mr. Lockwood, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was present during the morning session. While he sided with Sulzer and Lynn, he did not attempt to influence opinion.

The plank as it finally appeared in the platform was adopted by the sub-committee without a formal division. Mr. Hill did not exhibit any temper, but said, when the matter was over, that he differed with the committee.

Mr. Shepard said, after the convention was over, that the excise plank was in every way satisfactory to him, and he believed it would please the people.

"THE TIMES" AHEAD, AS USUAL

Its Special Train Gives Syracusans a New-York Paper at Breakfast Time.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Democratic Convention becomes memorable from a newspaper as well as a political point of view. For two mornings in succession copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES have been delivered in this city in season for breakfast.

THE TIMES'S special train arrived yesterday morning a few minutes after 8 o'clock. It rolled into the Syracuse station at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Some thousands of copies of THE TIMES were on the streets of Syracuse both mornings long before any other New-York newspaper arrived.

It couldn't have been otherwise, when head work was substituted for heel work; and as a conspicuous patron of the latter, to the utter neglect of the former, there can

Judge Alton B. Parker,
Whom Many Expected Would Be Named for the Court of Appeals.

be no hesitation in mentioning in this brief chapter The New-York World.

The readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES are familiar with the fact that the early arrival of THE TIMES special train in this city yesterday morning astonished not only the hundreds of Democrats who were delegates and visitors to the convention, but also the residents of Syracuse and the hundred-odd newspaper correspondents who were here to report this important convention. They are also aware that the record for rapid railroad traveling was beaten by the same special train over the New-York Central Railroad. This was sufficient exploitation for one day, and no further attention would have been paid to the incident had it not been ascertained that the one New-York newspaper which indulges in the luxury of a baloon service was bound to be on sale in Syracuse this morning before any other New-York newspaper. Then it became necessary for THE TIMES to dispute any such proposition.

The net result of two days of special trains from New-York to Syracuse is as follows: THE TIMES appeared in this city thirty-four minutes ahead of its contemporary yesterday and forty-four minutes ahead of it to-day. To be beaten the first day must have been humiliating; to be paddled, as it were, the second day, must have been exasperating.

To dwell longer upon these facts would be to display a lack of magnanimity toward a defeated contemporary.

The Democrats here wanted a New-York newspaper with their coffee. They got it, and many have been the expressions of admiration that THE NEW-YORK TIMES supplied their wants.

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

Most of the Delegates Left by the Afternoon Trains.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned this afternoon at 2:20 o'clock, and no sooner were the delegates able to extricate themselves from the crush than they ran to their hotels to get ready for departure to their homes. Ten minutes later a long line of delegates stood at the approach to the cashier's desk in each of the big hotels where they had been staying during the convention.

Those who came by special trains were better off than the others, for two reasons. One of these was that they had made their preparations to go home to-day in any event, and therefore had their valises packed and their bills paid in many cases; the other was that the trains which had held them on their way to the convention would more easily accommodate them on their journey back, since no special train carried as many home as outward bound.

The first special train to leave was that of the excluded State Democracy. It left for New-York at 2:30 and as the delegates decided not to take advantage of the convention's offer at 12:30 they had ample time to get away.

The State Democracy men were neither jubilant nor sorry, neither talkative nor silent, as they got on board their train. They appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the outcome in a gloomy sort of way.

Tammany Not Disturbed.

The first Tammany train left the station at 3 o'clock, and the second train left fifteen minutes later. The delegates and their friends were mixed up indiscriminately between the two special trains. They did not seem to be much afflicted by the rejection of Mr. Fairchild's band, though they were not as joyful as they were when they succeeded in bringing about the nomination of Gov. Flower.

The Shepard men of Brooklyn left by a special train on the West Shore Railway at 4 o'clock. They did not expect to reach their homes until long after midnight, while the Tammany and State Democracy men expected to be in New-York between 10 and 11 o'clock.

After the special trains had been cleared away from the Central Station, the Empire State Express appeared the most convenient opportunity for strugglers who lived East to reach their homes. All the parlor car seats were sold hours before the train arrived from Buffalo. When it left the platform, a few minutes late, all the standing room in the day coaches was occupied. The next run was on sleeping car berths, which were scrambled for and soon filled to the last one. By 5 o'clock the signs of almost complete evacuation were apparent. The hotels, which had been crowded to the doors, had rooms in plenty and to spare. Only a few who could not secure sleeping car berths remained over night, and by to-morrow the Democratic Convention will not have left a trace of its existence here, so far as the hotels are concerned.

Gov. Flower was one of the first to leave the city. He was soon followed by Senators Hill and Murphy, W. H. Clark, formerly Corporation Counsel, left by one of the evening trains.

A MISERABLE "FAKE."

The Chicago Associated Press Circulates a Forged Platform.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—Members of the Committee on Platform denounce as an outrageous "fake" the alleged platform sent out by The Chicago Associated Press last night, and published in The New-York World and other papers this morning. They say that it misrepresents the position of the party on nearly every matter.

Jacob Fromme, a member of the committee from New-York City, said: "It is a disgrace to any newspaper to print such a thing. It is all wrong. It misrepresents the party on excise and Sunday laws and on other questions. I don't know where the paper got it, but the man who sent it must have evolved it from his own brain."

Clerk Charles M. Dunning of the committee, who had the platform in charge, last night, said: "It was a discreditable piece of journalism for any one to publish such matter as the platform when he knew it was not."

The members of the Committee on Platform and leaders who read the alleged platform in the organs of The Chicago Associated Press were very indignant about the A. P. A. part of it. They considered it a stab at the Democratic Party. As no such plank has been considered by the committee, the one which they are said to have adopted is worth reproduction. It is:

We denounce the attempts of a secret political order within the Republican Party to make a religious test for participation in public service.

The excise plank, the financial plank, and, in fact, the whole alleged platform is wide of the mark, as a comparison with the platform sent out by The United Press will show.

Col. John R. Fellows, who was a member of the committee that drew up the platform, when questioned about the fake platform sent out last night by The Chicago Associated Press, said that he had heard about it, but had not had time to look over it.

"It is a very bad piece of business," said he, "and the people responsible for it ought to be ashamed of themselves."

COON COLVIN READY TO COME DOWN

Treasurer Colvin Congratulates Candidate Dow on His Nomination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—State Treasurer Colvin, before leaving the city to-night to enjoy a week's vacation, sent his competitor the following congratulatory dispatch:

D. C. Dow, Democratic Nominee for State Treasurer:

Accept my sincere congratulations. There is no person to whom I would more willingly release the responsibilities of the Treasury Department than a friend of my predecessor, Elliot Danforth, ex-State Treasurer, who, I know, has worked earnestly for your selection as the nominee. I congratulate you both. Call when convenient and we will become acquainted.

Mr. Dow's reply has not yet been received.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Gen. Horatio C. King.

Gen. Horatio C. King, candidate for Secretary of State, was born in Portland, Me., Dec. 22, 1837. His father was Horatio King, Postmaster General under President Buchanan. Gen. King received his earliest education in Washington. He was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., in 1858.

After studying law for two years with Edwin M. Stanton, afterward Secretary of War, he entered the law office of Edgar S. Van Winkle, in this city. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1861.

He was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers in August, 1862, and served with the armies of the Potomac and of the Shenandoah upon the staffs of Gens. Casey, Heintzelman, Augur, De Russy, Merritt, and Devens until honorably discharged upon resignation in October, 1865.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1864, and was afterward brevetted Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war. At a critical moment at the battle of Five Forks he was directed by Gen. Devens to find and lead the reserve brigade of cavalry under Gen. Gibbs to the position where the Northern forces had been driven. The troops followed him with great alacrity, and by a gallant charge drove back the enemy and recovered the lost ground. For this service he was warmly praised by his superior officers.

Returning to New-York, Gen. King resumed the practice of law. For a few years he was associate editor of The New-York Star and publisher of The Christian Union, and Christian at Work, of which Henry Ward Beecher and T. De Witt Talmage, respectively, were editors.

Since the war Gen. King has been Major

Continued on Page 5.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

"A good complexion needs no artificial toning or heightening." Use a pure soap like the Ivory and leave nature do the rest.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

How to use Cottolene

the new shortening, like all other things must be rightly used if you wish the best results. Never, in any recipe, use more than two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard. Never put Cottolene in a hot pan. But it in when cold and heat it with the pan. Be careful not to burn Cottolene. To test it, add a drop of water; if hot enough, it will *pop*. Cottolene, when rightly used, delights everyone. Get the genuine, sold everywhere in tins, with trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin.

Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

Easy to Take
Gentle in action, reliable and satisfactory in effect, the ideal home cathartic is Hood's Pills

West 14th St.
1869 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1895
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Never in the history of business has a Rug Sale been attended with such success as ours of last week.

A fresh importation of our German Axminster Rugs.

4.5x 6.6 . . . . $5.00
6.6x 9.8 . . . . 12.60
7.6x10.3 . . . . 15.00
8.8x10.10 . . . . $19.00

Quality shines through all, while the prices are a synonym for true economy.

Furniture for every part of the house.

Open Saturday Evening
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—That Imprudent Young Couple.
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Camille.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Social Highwayman.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Sowing the Wind.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Love Chase.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinee, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Ave—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	58	63	65
6 A. M.	56	60	64
9 A. M.	56	65	67
12 M.	60	68	72
4 P. M.	63	69	73
6 P. M.	61	68	71
9 P. M.	55	68	71
12 P. M.	52	60	73

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....69.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....66.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....58.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....63.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Probably Light Local Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ISSUE PRESENTED.

Out of the Saratoga declaration in favor of maintaining the present law prohibiting liquor selling on Sunday everywhere in the State, and the declaration of the Syracuse Convention in favor of the home rule and local option principle, the issue emerges clearly. Everybody will know what it is and what it means.

The Republican Party is pledged to maintain the present law, with its irritating effect where it is enforced and its corrupting effect where it is not enforced, and a Legislature controlled by that party would not change it. The Democratic Party is pledged to a change in the law which will bring public opinion everywhere to its support, and allow the people of this and other municipalities to determine whether liquor may be sold on Sunday under reasonable restrictions. In order to secure such a change the Legislature must be under Democratic control.

This is the issue presented by the action of the two conventions on the excise question, as it will be accepted throughout the State. It is one of no small importance to the cities, which alone are seriously affected, for it involves the right of self-government for them. It should be the controlling issue in the election of members of the Legislature, and it should have its full effect upon the State ticket also, because the principle involved is of wide and permanent application and dependent upon party support for its vitality.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS AND THE CURRENCY.

There is a refreshing contrast between the declaration of financial principle made by the Democratic Convention and that made last week by the Republicans. The general purpose of the latter was sound so far as relates to the present condition of the currency and to any change for the worse, but it was mixed up with a mean and false insinuation as to the Administration and still further complicated with the absurd notion that the panic was caused by the repeal of the McKinley law. The Democrats, in reaffirming the National platform of 1892, take a stand as far in advance as the Republicans now take, and very much further in advance than the Republicans dared to take in the last National canvass. But they do not stop there. Here is the fourteenth clause of their platform: "(14) Sound money; gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; gradual retirement and extinction of the greenback currency; no free and unlimited coinage of silver."

This sets the face of the party toward the future. It recognizes what is now sound in our currency. It expressly declares against debasement by silver coinage. And it proposes the one remedy sufficient for all our actual ills and for the security of the Nation against the dangers of the future. The serious weakness of the financial system of the United States is in the existence of a vast body of legal-tender notes, which the Treasury is bound to redeem in gold, but cannot pay and cancel. There is besides this body of notes—made up of the original greenbacks and the Treasury notes of 1890—another large volume of paper, the silver certificates, which are not expressly redeemable in gold, but which the Treasury is obliged to maintain at par in gold, and which, therefore, when they reach the Treasury, cannot be paid out to any one who wishes gold. For this gigantic task the reserve of gold is uncertain and insufficient, and at times is exposed to drains which cannot be foreseen and for which there is no authority to make permanent provision. The Democrats of New-York clearly and bravely take the only perfectly sound and safe position, that the burden of the Treasury must be lightened, and lightened in a lasting manner by the "gradual retirement and extinction of the greenback currency." They go still further in declaring that gold and silver shall be the only silver tender, thus demanding the ultimate extinction also of the $150,000,000 Treasury notes, which now are a legal tender.

With these declarations men of sound financial ideas, in whichever party they may be enlisted, must have the warmest sympathy. They were in a general way anticipated in the effective speech of ex-Representative PERRY BELMONT, but that gentleman also indulged in some theorizing that is likely to awaken comment, especially in connection with the position held by the banking house of his brother. We are in a position to say that some of the views expressed in Mr. PERRY BELMONT's speech are not those of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, the head of the house of AUGUST BELMONT & Co., of which his brother is not a member. It is well known that Mr. AUGUST BELMONT not only has no sympathy with some of the financial propositions set forth in his brother's address, but that he entirely disapproves of them. Mr. AUGUST BELMONT's position in the world of finance and his recent relations to the fiscal policy of the Federal Government make it a matter of some importance that he should not be held to the slightest accountability for opinions expressed by a member of his family who, as Mr. GLADSTONE once remarked, is "in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility."

THE ONE MISTAKE.

In offering its counsel upon party procedures, five or six weeks ago, to the leaders and managers of the Democracy, THE TIMES ventured to say that "brains can be employed in politics with advantages equal to those resulting from their employment in other callings." THE TIMES also made this prediction in respect to the Syracuse Convention: "If antecedent wisdom does not avert the calamity, we shall see the same stupid, brainless performance that we saw last year, the spectacle of contesting delegations comprising some of the ablest and best men of the Democracy and representing thousands of voters turned out of the convention hall by the vote of the delegates accredited from the 'regular' primaries." Much to our chagrin and to the injury of the Democratic Party, our prediction has come true. In the single particular of its treatment of the State Democracy the convention blundered, marring a record that in every other respect is admirable. The candidates are men of good repute and worthy of trust. The platform is sound, and one that every Democrat and man of sense can swear by. It is therefore all the more a pity that the convention, veering from the course it was much inclined to take under the promptings of its better judgment, should in the end have been persuaded to support Tammany in precisely the stupid and brainless performance we had foreshadowed.

Appetite, not brains, prompted the action of Tammany in opposing the admission of the State Democracy delegates on any terms. When THE TIMES advised the Democratic factions in New-York and in Kings to settle their differences at home, in order that for once the convention might be spared a contest from these counties, it was with some hope and a sincere desire that party harmony might be promoted by the acceptance of its advice. In Kings County that advice was followed almost to the letter, and with the happiest results. But Mr. SHEPARD and his Democratic friends in Brooklyn had a more reasonable set of beings to deal with than those who confronted the State Democracy on this side of the river. The Shepard Democracy was able to make terms with the regular organization in regard to State issues, while preserving absolute freedom of action in local politics. It was a settlement honorable to both factions, and one that was to be expected from loyal Democrats. The men of Tammany, here and at Syracuse, refused to sanction any pact that did not involve a pledge from the State Democrats that they would support Tammany's local ticket. The State Democracy carried the contest to the convention. They would have accepted a one-third representation, with a representation also on the State Committee. We presume they would not have refused one-fifth of the New-York seats in the convention if coupled with fair recognition in the party council. The committee conceded and the convention sanctioned a one-fifth representation, a mere tolerance by courtesy, and nothing more. The State Democracy was forced to withdraw or give up the ghost.

This incident proves, as was proved by the Kelly bolt of 1879 and by a long line of precedents, that the easement of a place at the public trough is dearer to a Tammany leader than the triumph of the Democratic Party in the State and Nation. Let the State ticket and the Legislature go to the dogs, but keep FAIRCHILD out—that was the cry of Tammany at Syracuse. So long as we feed in peace and plenty, other Democrats may starve, for all we care. It is this spirit of dull greed that makes the Tammany Democrat an object of such detestation to Democrats from other counties and other States. Under drubbing and adversity Tammany should have become wiser. It is a proof of the incapacity of its present leaders that it has not. Even in local matters, to which the lesson of last Fall was more directly applicable, it is apparently impervious to intelligent ideas. Ex-Mayor GRANT's suggestion of an advisory committee, made up of Democrats of character and intelligence, has passed unnoticed by the organization. Yet it was about the only course short of dissolution by which Tammany Hall could give evidence of a disposition to live a decent life and take a hand in the work of the Democracy of the State and Nation. That plan is still the only one by which the "regular" organization can prevent the arraying against it of the forces of decency and intelligence, yet it goes on in the old stupid way, continually putting up barriers against intelligence and decency.

However much the mistaken treatment of the State Democracy may affect the local campaign, it will scarcely diminish the efforts of Mr. FAIRCHILD and his friends of the State Democracy to elect the candidates put in nomination yesterday. The denial of justice was not the fault of the party at large, nor can we imagine that the party at large approves it. The interests of the party, not the interests of the authors of this impolitic and unjust act, are involved in the campaign. The State Democracy must support the ticket, and its leaders cannot too promptly give the party an assurance of their intentions. The State election, with its direct bearing upon the all-important contest of 1896, is one that every Democrat must hope to win.

THE DEMAND FOR A DIFFERENT EXCISE LAW.

It does not clearly appear why yesterday should have been selected for the procession of societies, mostly composed of citizens of German nativity or descent, to signalize their demand for a more liberal excise law. The date was too late to enable the demonstration to have any effect upon the Democratic State Convention, which had already passed upon the question involved before it could have had any tidings of the extent of the demonstration. Moreover, it was not made upon a public holiday, and very many of the men who helped to make it up were compelled to lose a day's work in order to "stand up and be counted" in favor of a relaxation of the stringency of the existing laws, now for the first time so honestly and impartially enforced as to make their stringency palpable and objectionable.

That in these circumstances the procession should have been highly respectable in point of numbers argues, what nobody really disputes, the extent and effectiveness of the sentiment which it represents. But it was far more impressive by reason of the appearance and demeanor of the men who made it up. They were well-appearing, well-conducted, substantial-looking people. Nobody could look at the procession without inferring that it was composed of good citizens, orderly and law-abiding men who would not exhibit themselves in public in a cause of which they were in the least ashamed or except in the defense of what they believed to be their rights.

To look at this procession was enough to make any supporter of the existing laws reflect, unless indeed he were, upon religious grounds, a convinced Sabbatarian. The cause of the processionists has been argued in some quarters with so much of heat and malice and abusiveness as rather to repel than to attract any impartial person who might be honestly in doubt as to whether it was wise to relax the laws for the relaxation of which such appeals were made. But certainly there was nothing in the aspect of the procession calculated to influence adversely to its demands any impartial spectator. Such a spectator would have found much difficulty in believing that what these men wanted could be very bad. If he had traveled in Germany, he would have found still more difficulty in figuring to himself that it could be atrocious.

Indeed, it would not have been necessary for him to have traveled in Germany to experience that difficulty. Without summoning up any but American memories, he could recall pictures of pleasant gardens on Sunday afternoons, filled with groups of husbands and wives and children, sitting about tables spread with food and drink, listening to better music than could be heard anywhere under exclusively American auspices, talking with their neighbors, fully and innocently enjoying their day of rest. All of them, the chances were, might be industrious, sober, worthy people, valuable members of the community to which they belonged. Many of them might already have attended church, and it was not impossible that the pastor to whom they had listened in the morning might be mingling with them in the afternoon. There would be no disorder, no drunkenness, nothing but rest and refreshment and honest mirth. The practical moralist who contrasted such a scene as this with such a scene as may be witnessed of a Sunday afternoon in such Sabbatarian centres as Edinburgh and Glasgow and the East End of London could not could not hesitate to which he should assign the preference.

The liberty of such a method of spending Sunday is the liberty on behalf of which the demonstration of yesterday was made. In addition to that there is the liberty of providing for the midday meal on Sunday the beverage that is to be seen there on every other day in the week. The liberty of crowding by the back way into saloons darkened by the pulling down of the shades is perhaps what the Sabbatarian figures to himself as the object of the demonstration of yesterday. In fact, it must be owned that that is equally typical of the "American Sunday" as it has heretofore been known in New-York, and as it is still known in all the other cities of the State. But nobody, we repeat, who saw the procession yesterday, and who noted the sympathetic demonstrations of American flags from the windows of the homes of the processionists could imagine that the liberty of the side door was what was desired by the members of the procession or by the members of their families. It was the liberty to present the other scene which we have tried to describe. The theoretical moralist who holds that such a scene is demoralizing to the participants and the spectator may be invited to a searching of heart as to his own method of spending his Sunday afternoons in order to make quite sure that it is more conducive to kindliness, restfulness, and morality, and to the best of his belief more agreeable to his Maker.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND.

It is gratifying to learn that the examinations and surveys of the Rapid Transit Commission's engineer with reference to vaults, pipes, &c., under Broadway have resulted in a conclusion that the cost of constructing the rapid-transit road on that part of the route will be less than was at first estimated. It is to be inferred from this that the difficulty and expense of dealing with existing underground structures will be less than was supposed.

Almost the only ground of apprehension with regard to the feasibility of the proposed underground system has been the necessity of dealing with the vaults, conduits, and pipes under the surface of Broadway, especially below Union Square. The sewers and water pipes there, constituting a kind of irregular growth for years, have become more or less a mystery, and there is a general idea that they plexus of obstructions. Mr. PARSONS congeries of obstructions. Mr. PARSONS does not find them so formidable, and it will be a great public advantage if their arrangement is simplified and they are made accessible throughout the length of the street without disturbing the surface. There ought really to be an underground tunnel for the pipes and conduits, and a general rectification and repair of the sewers, if no railroad were to be built. The rapid-transit scheme will incidentally provide this, to the great benefit of the public.

There is no special engineering difficulty and no considerable direct expense involved in dealing with the vaults. These pertain to buildings which are private property and are irregular in extent, sometimes projecting beyond the curb line under the street. There will be some resistance to encroaching upon these, and questions of legal right and of compensation may arise. But certainly the use of these spaces under the public highway by owners of abutting property should not be allowed to obstruct a great public work of such vast importance to the city as the rapid-transit road. That road will contribute so much toward maintaining the pre-eminence of Broadway as the great central thoroughfare of the business section of New-York, and enhancing the value of private property along the whole route, that the owners of buildings could well afford to surrender so much of their vaults as is necessary without resistance and without compensation. The temporary annoyance and loss will be as nothing to the permanent benefits to accrue when the rapid-transit road is completed.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

It is not for nothing that the bullfight is the national pastime of Spain. To enjoy a bullfight one must be indifferent to or must take positive pleasure in the wanton infliction of pain. It is the sport of a cruel people, such as every traveler knows at first hand and every reader of history at second hand that the Spaniards are. It is the exhibition of this national trait that has lost Spain all but one of her possessions in the New World, which once was all her own. It is the exhibition of the same trait that has made the one remaining Spanish possession a burden and a disgrace to Spain, and that has incited a revolt that cannot end without the triumph or the extirpation of manly and generous aspirations on the part of the Cubans.

The manifesto of the Spanish Prime Minister, published some days since, was properly to be characterized as brutal and infamous. No English or French or German statesman would have dared to put his name to it. But the issue of it by CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO does not seem to have done him any harm with his countrymen. Moreover, it was not an idle threat, and his Government is acting in the spirit of it. Prisoners of war, as fast as they are taken in Cuba, are either summarily shot or, when the fear of reprisals prevents that course, are sent back to Spain to be imprisoned, with the additions of privation and suffering that belong to Spanish imprisonment. Among these prisoners are men of education and enlightenment—lawyers, doctors, students—the best and most promising element of the Cuban population, described by the Spanish Premier as its dregs.

Our own neutrality has been rigidly observed, even while the sympathies of our people have not been concealed. But the observance of our obligations does not avail. The report that a Spaniard of importance in Havana has threatened that, with 200,000 troops in Cuba, Spain would turn her attention to the United States as soon as the Cuban rebellion was put down is very probable in itself, and is doubtless indicative of the feeling of all the Royalists, who cannot help being more or less sensible and resentful of the condemnation of mankind. But the rebellion is not yet put down. On the contrary, the attempts to put it down have made its strength all the plainer. It is not at all improbable that the insurgents may soon be in a position to demand the recognition of their belligerency. No civilized nation could hesitate to accord such recognition as soon as the right to it is established.

According to a story which comes from Havana by way of Chicago, and which must therefore be no less true than important, the Spaniards are deeply incensed against the people of this country on account of the moral and material support extended by them to the Cuban rebels. So strong is this feeling that one impulsive Madrileño has revealed at last why it is that huge forces of men and ships have been collected in a region where there is next to nothing for them to do. No attentive reader of the official dispatches can have failed to wonder at the apparent needlessness of importing soldiers at the rate of several thousand a week and at the same time asserting that the so-called Cuban revolution was simply the revolt of a few hundred negro bandits, almost without arms, and quite without a grievance against their kindly ex-owners. Some people have gone so far as to suspect that, as a matter of fact, Spain had a good-sized revolution on her hands, and have even gone so far as to doubt the accuracy of a large amount of news that bore Havana date lines. Such folks will regret their incredulity when they learn that, after restoring peace in the island, the one or two hundred thousand men which Spain will then have at her disposal are to be used in "teaching the Yankees a lesson." This is very terrible, for it means nothing less than that the United States are to be invaded, conquered, and henceforth governed by the Spaniards. What will happen to the Havana person who has prematurely revealed a state secret so grave remains to be seen. By this time he probably regrets that he allowed his anger to get the better of his judgment, but that does not affect us. Now that the warning has come, instant preparation must be made here for the defense of our threatened National existence. Fortunately, the invasion is not to be made or the lesson taught until after the Cuban rebels are exterminated. This may take several weeks, and a good deal in the way of preparing for attack can be done in that time.

Most tempting as a subject for comment is Justice GAYNOR's statement that Providence, having placed him on the Supreme Court bench, may transfer him to the Mayor's chair, and yet the danger of falling into apparent irreverence would be so great, if one drew attention to the comical features of this situation, that to do so safely would require an immense amount of both skill and caution. Offense is easily given and is no less real because unintended. It seems quite safe, however, to say that the local politics of Brooklyn are not in a state that would impel the average observer to believe that their details were the object of direct Providential interposition or inspiration. Justice GAYNOR's course since election to his present high and honorable office has not always been marked by that wisdom and discretion which might reasonably be expected from one who thus poses as a living confirmation of the special dispensation theory. Neither the Court of Appeals nor public opinion has invariably been content with his views, legal, moral, or political, and his fellow-citizens are more disposed to see in his official elevation a mistake of their own than an inscrutable working out of infinite purposes. Of course, the two views are not incompatible, and yet there is something Homerically funny in the idea that this thoroughly well-intentioned and not less eccentric gentleman is drifting about from one high-salaried office to another without resistance on his part or interference on that of powers much more tangible than is that to which he, with solemn gravity, refers.

EXPELLED FROM STOCK EXCHANGE

Charge of Fraud Against Broker John B. Manning Held Proved—No Action as to Sugar Trust.

John B. Manning was expelled from the Stock Exchange yesterday by the Governing Committee of that body. The charge against him was related in detail in THE NEW-YORK TIMES when it was brought—about a fortnight ago. Five Union Pacific first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, were said to have been sold by him as clean or fresh bonds, when, in fact, they had passed through various hands. Indorsements on these bonds seemed to have been removed by chemical process. Investors prefer fresh bonds, because with them there is no danger of complications on account of possible irregularity in indorsements. Such bonds, accordingly, command a price in market several points better than indorsed bonds bring. In this instance the additional price was reported to have been about 3½ per cent.

The transaction occurred late in July. At that time the Governing Committee was in recess, and the accusers had abundant time in which to prepare their case. Time was needed, because the buyers from Mr. Manning did not care to press the charge. It became necessary to proceed with great care, not only on this account, but also because any charge must be that fraud had been perpetrated. Every one concerned regarded as a most serious matter the task of sustaining such an accusation against a broker so well known in his business, and whose connection with the Stock Exchange since 1869 had been reputable.

The responsibility of the case was fully appreciated by the Governing Committee at yesterday's meeting, for the session lasted from the middle of the afternoon until 7 o'clock. Mr. Manning appeared and made a statement. He held that since the bonds were made to bearer, indorsements were immaterial, and there could have been no fraud. Testimony was taken on the other side from persons connected with the offices of Donald Gordon & Co. and Asiel & Co.

On the vote, the judgment of the committee, expressed by more than the two-thirds vote required by the constitution, was that the charge of fraud had been sustained. An order was then entered for Mr. Manning's expulsion.

It was intimated that Mr. Manning might appeal to the courts for reinstatement, on account of his business reputation. His membership certificate will be disposed of under the rules, by the Committee on Admissions, and the proceeds will, of course, be tendered to him.

The Governing Committee took up also the matter of requiring the Sugar Trust to report regularly its financial condition. Action in this regard had been proposed at the last meeting. Publication of the fact displeased the committee, for it had been intended to keep it quiet for the time. It was decided yesterday, on the ground that gossip had been too free with the committee's affairs, to do nothing about it for the present.

Henry O. Havemeyer, when informed on his return from Europe yesterday that the committee might bar trading in Sugar on the exchange, if statements of the trust's condition were refused, became defiant.

"Let the committee throw the certificates out if it wishes," he said. "No harm can come to our business if speculation is stopped. Every attack made on our company, and every influence adverse to us, by threatened hostile legislation or litigation, have been instigated at the Stock Exchange. I wish the committee would throw us out."

ACCIDENT TO JOSE F. DE NAVARRO

Only a Broken Collarbone, but He Was in Dire Peril.

WEST END, LONG BRANCH, Sept. 25.—José F. de Navarro, father-in-law of Mary Anderson, was injured here this afternoon. He arrived on the train due here at 6:40 o'clock. Mrs. Echeverria was waiting for him on the platform.

As the train drew into the station Mr. de Navarro walked out upon the car platform and descended the steps. The train was still in motion. His intention was to alight at the upper end of the platform, and he sprang off, but slipped and fell and rolled off the platform and lay between its edge and the wheels of the cars, which were still moving.

There was much excitement, as it was thought impossible that he could have rolled into the narrow space into which he did without coming in contact with the wheels and being badly cut and possibly killed.

When the train was stopped Mr. de Navarro was extricated. His collarbone was fractured through striking the platform after being thrown from his feet. He was taken to a residence close to the station, and Dr. Allen of Hollywood cared for him.

Mr. de Navarro is over seventy years old, but active.

Gov. Greenhalge Leading.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The Republican primaries held throughout the State last night and to-night disclose a remarkable rallying about Gov. Greenhalge for renomination. The convention will be overwhelmingly in his favor, despite the secret but systematic endeavors of the A. P. A. to compass his defeat.

Of 750 delegates chosen last night, the Governor had 553, and to-night's returns show that the ratio is maintained.

Prof. Gunton Kicked by His Horse.

A Park policeman reported at the Arsenal Station last night that Prof. George Gunton, editor of The Economist, and connected with the School of Social Economics in Union Square, had been thrown from his horse on the bridle path, and that, as the horse fell, it kicked the professor in the right leg, causing a fracture.

Prof. Gunton was conveyed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The horse ran away, but was subsequently caught.

Sudden Death of Anton Schwarz.

Anton Schwarz of 112 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, died suddenly at the office of the United States Brewing Academy, in Chatham Square, this city, yesterday. Death was due to heart trouble.

Mr. Schwarz was fifty-seven years old and was wealthy. He was the publisher of The American Brewer, a member of the German Press Club, the Arion Society, the United States Brewers' Association, and managing Director of the United States Brewing Academy. He was also a Freemason and Odd Fellow.

The Electric Test Not Made.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The expected test of electricity as a motive power for canal boats was not made at Tonawanda to-day. No preparations for the test had been made, although the Niagara Falls Power Company some weeks ago widely published the announcement that the test would be made on the canal between Tonawanda and Buffalo. The only explanation offered is that the company has not had time to fit up the experimental boat.

THE MANXMAN IS HERE

Hall Caine and His Wife Now Guests of Americans.

PURPOSE OF THE NOVELIST'S VISIT

He Seeks a New Copyright Law for Canada—His Methods of Work—Mrs. Caine's Tribute to American Women.

Hall Caine, the Manxman, whose literary genius is acknowledged wherever the English language is read, arrived in New-York yesterday as a passenger by the White Star steamship Teutonic.

Mr. Caine has never before visited this country, and, as was to have been expected, the author of "The Deemster," "The Bondsman," and "The Manxman" was in no hurry to give his "impressions" of a first glimpse of an alien land.

In appearance and in manner Hall Caine is the sort of person that his readers have imagined him to be. "A bundle of nerves, a frail creature, and a bag of weaknesses," he has described himself to be. The description may or may not be wholly accurate. Frail he looks to be, and dark eyes that burn and look beyond the object to which they are directed, muscles that twitch, and a restless manner show a high-strung, if not a nervous, temperament. His manner is as gentle as that of a girl and his voice is well modulated and sweetly toned.

Mr. Caine is accompanied by his wife and their young son, Ralph. The visitors were met at the White Star pier by W. W. Appleton, whose guests they are to be during a part of their stay here. The party was driven to the Holland House, and soon afterward took a stroll about the city, Mr. Appleton acting as escort and guide.

"I think there are more pretty women in New-York than I have ever seen in a city before," Mrs. Caine confessed to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, after her return from her walk. "And, do you know," the fair-faced and vivacious observer added, "that I think Americans very remarkable in some respects. Very charming, too. I will tell you why. Coming over on the steamship there was a young lady, a New-Yorker, and a doctor, also a New-Yorker. Neither knew the other, except as casual traveling acquaintances. The doctor was standing near the rail, when the pilotboat was sighted, and the little New-York miss caught him by the arm and said: 'Doctor, if you will get for me a file of the morning papers from that boat, I will be yours forever.'

"Now, an English girl," continued Mrs. Caine, "would never have thought of saying such a thing. Some English girls might even have been shocked to have heard such an expression. But the doctor thought nothing of it, and the girl certainly did not. And it was all very prettily informal. That informality, I believe, is characteristic here. It looks a bit strange to English eyes, but it is refreshing," concluded the fair speaker.

"I believe I was the only one on board the Teutonic," said Mr. Caine, "who was glad when the voyage ended. Not that it was rough, for the sea was like a lake all the way. But I am troubled with insomnia, and for five nights I did not, could not, sleep. Every vibration of the engine seemed to have a reference to me. That is strange. My house is on the seashore, and the sound of the surf, no matter how loud, always lures me to sleep.

"The object of my visit here? Mainly, it is to bring about an understanding between Canada and the mother country relative to Canadian copyright. This copyright trouble began in 1840, and in 1889 it became acute. Canada then passed a copyright act, and submitted it to the British Government, which annulled it. Now, Canada is at present under obligations assumed in connection with the Berne International Copyright Convention, and is now desirous of withdrawing from that contract. The act passed in 1889, and which England refused to permit, was modeled on the same lines as the act adopted by the United States in 1891. Canada wants to legislate for herself in this matter, and I do not think there is any question of her right to do so. Canada complains that we in England do not understand her. My purpose is to acquaint myself with her point of view. I will visit her chief cities, and put myself in communication with her publishers. Officially, I represent the English Society of Authors—unofficially, the publishers. I bear letters from the Colonial Office, but have no official connection with it.

"Present plans? Well, I go to Riverdale, Mr. Appleton's country home, for a few days; then to his place at Buzzard's Bay; then on to Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa. I do not know just how long my stay will be. Mine is a mission of peace to Canada, and I hope none will look upon it as a hostile errand."

Another question brought Mr. Caine from the future to the past. He told of his early years as an architect, how he had lectured in those old days on poetry, Shakespeare, and what not, and how one of his lectures had attracted the attention of Rossetti, and how he had been invited to visit the artist.

"I found him," said the novelist, "in Chelsea, in a desolate barn of a house, and during my stay we became great friends. Soon afterward my health failed, and I took a cottage in Cumberland. Rossetti came to me, and we were together until he died in my arms.

"From my acquaintance with Rossetti dates the beginning of my career in London. He introduced me to a large circle of literary people. That was advantageous in one way and disadvantageous in another, as it identified me in the minds of the people with the asceticism of Rossetti—something entirely apart from me."

Mr. Caine spoke interestingly and with great modesty as to his method of work.

"So far as I have a method," he explained, "it is this. I do not write with my pen in hand. By that I mean that for even six months I may do nothing with my pen, and yet be at work upon a book. The plan of the work—the general plan—is first outlined. After that period comes the time when I must read up on the subject that I am to write about. Then comes the moldering and kneading process, in which is winnowed out what I do not want, and the remaining material framed into the shape I want it. Thus, piece by piece, the work is done."

Concerning the recent production of "The Manxman" here, Mr. Caine said he had understood that the critics had not spoken overfavorably of it. The version presented by Mr. Barrett, he said, was one wholly different from that contained in the book. Mr. Caine said he had with him a new version—one prepared by himself and a London collaborator—which carried out the motive of the book. The play is to be produced in London.

Mr. Caine was asked what American author he most admired or read. With a winning smile he said that one of the American authors had made such frank criticism of the English writers that he had little disposition to follow in his footsteps. Then he begged to be excused from saying anything on the subject.

PARIS AWARD TO CANADIAN SEALERS

Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lord Aberdeen to Discuss It at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—It is authoritatively stated here that Lord Aberdeen's early return to Ottawa, which has given rise to much speculation, is for the purpose of keeping an appointment with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, who will arrive here on the 30th inst.

It is assumed that Sir Julian has been instructed to impress upon the United States the necessity for the settlement of sealers' claims for damages allowed by the Paris award, which will most likely result in another arbitration to assess the damages to which the Canadians are entitled, and that Sir Julian's present mission, among other things, will be to consult Canada as to the treaty of arbitration, which will soon be in process of negotiation.

The Government Robbed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 25.—C. C. Reid, ex-Deputy Marshal, was convicted in the United States court to-day of presenting false accounts to the Government while in office. This is the fourth conviction growing out of a Government investigation into the conduct of North Alabama Marshals and Commissioners of two years ago, the investigation having discovered a system of spoliation amounting almost to robbery and covering a hundred thousand dollars. Commissioner Robert Charleson was convicted of forging names for defendants and witnesses in cases of violation of the revenue laws, just to get the fees. He was convicted last year and fled the country, pending application

SPAIN GATHERING ENERGY

Future Reinforcements Are to be Old Soldiers, Not Recruits.

MACEO BROTHERS BURN THEIR CAMP

Luque and Palanca Gain Advantages in the Santa Clara Province—Considerable Bail from the Mortera.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—It is announced that, in accordance with a request made by Gen. Martinez Campos, the reinforcements hereafter sent to Cuba will be composed of old soldiers, instead of recruits, as heretofore.

A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the brothers Antonio and José Maceo, the insurgent leaders, have abandoned their camp at Santa Maria de Loreto, after destroying all the buildings therein.

The Government operations in the Province of Santa Clara are being pushed with increased energy. The columns under Gen. Luque and Commander Palanca have recently had a series of highly successful encounters with the rebels.

The court of inquiry into the sinking of the Spanish warship Sanchez Barcaiztegui in Cuban waters has ordered the Captain of the Mortera, the ship which sank the cruiser, to furnish bail in the sum of 500,000 pesetas.

ACCUSED CUBANS ACQUITTED.

Schooner Antoinette and Passengers Are Set at Liberty.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 25.—The case of the Cubans arrested Sept. 19, on the schooner Antoinette, near Pine Key, by the Revenue steamer McLane, charged with an attempt to violate the international laws, was heard to-day before Commissioner Julius Otto. The case was dismissed; the vessel, her crew, and passengers were set at liberty.

There is great rejoicing of the Cubans over the result. The United States was represented by Frank Clark, United States District Attorney. The Cubans were represented by G. B. Patterson. The Spanish cruser Conde de Venadito is reported by pilot boats to be cruising along the Florida reefs, near Pine Key.

Waterbury Appeals for Insurgents.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 25.—J. Jacques, the local theatrical manager, has just headed a petition of 100, containing the names of most of the town and city officials, asking Congress to recognize the Cuban belligerents. Mr. Jacques was traveling in Cuba when the rebellion broke out.

TRIBULATIONS IN MADAGASCAR.

Forty Deaths a Day at Majunga, and a Contractor's Failure.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Le Figaro publishes a special dispatch from its correspondent in Madagascar which says that the addition of 1,500 African troops to the French forces in Madagascar is probable.

Private telegrams from Madagascar assert that the entire supply of provisions belonging to the French expedition has been spoiled by the high tides at Majunga, which submerged the stores. These dispatches further state that the deaths at Majunga average forty a day.

A letter from a correspondent at Vatomandry says that the French expedition is likely to fail, as hundreds of its men are becoming invalided daily from the effects of the jigger worm. Another obstacle to the success of the expedition is the fact that the railway contractor who undertook to construct a road over the proposed route of the expedition has failed to get his line through the swamps, which are, as a rule, almost, and in some cases wholly, impenetrable.

JAPAN'S SUCCESS IN FORMOSA.

Two Towns Captured, but the Troops Are Exhausted and Ill.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The Novoe Vremya has received advices by way of Vladivostock, that the Japanese captured Changhua and Taiwan-Fu, in Formosa, at the end of August. The rebels made a desperate resistance, and the two towns were taken only after severe fighting.

Subsequently the Japanese marched on Anpin, where the rebel forces are concentrated. There are 60,000 Japanese troops in Formosa, but 3,200 are sick in the hospitals, and all the troops are exhausted from the arduous campaign in which they have been engaged. The Japanese Government will send reinforcements to the island.

MOORS RESTLESS IN MELILLA.

Spain Will Send a Squadron to Tangier to Demand Reparation.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Moors have lately been restless in the vicinity of Melilla, a town on the north coast of Morocco, belonging to the Spaniards, and the Spanish Government has complained to the Government of Morocco concerning Moorish incursions into Spanish territory.

A party of Moors recently attacked Fort San Lorenzo, which is close to Melilla, but were repulsed. One Spanish soldier was wounded. The Spanish Government will now send a squadron to Tangier to demand the immediate fulfillment of the treaty of Marrakesh.

ESPIONAGE CASES IN GERMANY.

Arrest of Pfaiffer, a Former Officer of the Bavarian Army.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Central News from Berlin says an ex-officer of the Bavarian Army named Pfaiffer has been taken into custody in connection with the recent arrest of a French man and woman in Cologne for espionage.

The progress of the inquiry in the cases of the Cologne prisoners has revealed a spy system having agencies in every great German fortress, and Pfaiffer is alleged to have been one of the agents.

Perfect Harmony Among the Cubans.

Mr. T. Estrada Palma said yesterday: "There is not a grain of truth in the report, maliciously circulated, that Gen. Maceo, the Cuban Chief, in any way has said or written any unkind words about Señor Benjamin J. Guerra, the Treasurer of the Cuban Revolutionary Party of New-York. The most perfect harmony exists between the Cubans in the field and their brethren throughout the world."

Hammerstein May Not Be Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Morning Post tomorrow will print a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent saying that it is considered improbable that Baron von Hammerstein, the alleged forger, will be captured, inasmuch as there are several countries in which he may safely take refuge, as they have no extradition treaties with Germany. It is reported that the fugitive is now in the Island of Corfu.

The Hartfield's Crew All Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The remaining nine members of the crew of the British ship Hartfield, from the Clyde for Table Bay, previously reported on fire at sea and abandoned, have landed at Lambert Bay, on the west coast of Cape Colony. The other members of the crew were picked up by the British brig Invercauld and landed at Cape Town.

Saragossa Damaged by Storms.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—Heavy rainstorms have prevailed in the Province of Saragossa, causing rivers and small streams to overflow their banks and doing a great deal of damage to property. The town of Alhama is submerged, and railway traffic is suspended.

Brutal Officers at Cape Haiti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—Capt. Williams, commander of the British schooner Lady Blake, has been arrested by the authorities at Cape Haiti for alleged smuggling. The officers who arrested him handled him so roughly as to endanger his life; in fact, he came very near being murdered.

AN ALARMING PERUVIAN PROJECT

Foreign Insurance Companies Must Place in Peru at Least a Hundred Thousand Dollars of Their Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Sept. 25.—Foreign insurance companies in business in Peru are alarmed lest a project which the Deputies have approved should become a law.

The project is that the companies should register within six months a minimum capital of $100,000 invested in Peruvian real estate and bonds of the Government, that the policies be written in Spanish, and that all disputes be decided by the courts of Peru.

ALERT DAMAGED IN COLLISION

Steamer Condor While Coming to Anchorage in the River at Guayaquil Breaks the Gunboat's Bowsprit.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Sept. 25.—The bowsprit of the United States naval vessel Alert, Franklin Hanford, Commander, was broken by collision with the British steamer Condor, from the south, to-day. Considerable damage to the fore part of the Alert was done.

The accident occurred while the Condor was coming to anchorage in the river at a turn of the tide.

REACTIONARY IMBABURANS BEATEN

Alfaro Advises His Ministers of a Victory of Arrellano and Carchi at Caranqui, a Town Near Ibarro.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Sept. 25.—Gen. Alfaro telegraphs officially to the Council of Ministers that Col. Arrellano, Chief of the war operations in the reactionary Province of Imbabura, and Carchi defeated the enemy, under Rivadeneira in Caranqui, a town near Ibarro.

END OF CAUCA TROOPS' MUTINY

Nineteen Offenders to be Punished, Order Restored, and There Is No Grave Result from the Affray.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Sept. 25.—Yesterday's mutiny of Cauca troops had no serious consequences, and it had no political significance.

The offenders, about nineteen in number, are to be dealt with summarily. There is only order now in Panama.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN CAUSE

Publication of Original Documents Showing that the Pope Refused Concessions to Gain a Pretext.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The Government has published documents containing the communications that passed between Italy and the Vatican after the entry of the Italian troops into Rome in 1870. Signor Blanc, who was then Under Secretary, and who conducted the negotiations with Cardinal Antonelli, instigated the publication of the documents.

The documents show that the Italian Government was willing to make every concession that would insure the liberty and independence of the Pope, while the Vatican, apparently in order to maintain a pretext for complaining that the Pope had been deprived of his liberty, refused to accept any of the proffered concessions. The documents excite much interest.

Italy's King and Queen Leave Rome.

ROME, Sept. 25.—King Humbert and Queen Margherita started for Monza this evening. The Cabinet Ministers, members of the Chamber of Deputies, and many high officials bade farewell to their Majesties at the railway station.

Steamer Majestic at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 25.—The steamer Majestic, from New-York, arrived here at 3:15 o'clock this morning. She reports having passed the steamer Paris, from New-York, Sept. 18, for Southampton, Saturday last.

Five Russian Priests Are Coming.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The Synod of the Russian Church is about to send five priests to the United States to minister to the religious needs of the orthodox Russians in that country.

An Address by Sir Charles Tupper.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner, will deliver the inaugural address at the opening of the Winter session of the Tyneside Geographical Society.

Fatal Landslide in Yemen Province.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—The town of Hudeya, in the Province of Yemen, has been overwhelmed by a landslide from a mountain near by, which killed 100 persons.

British Cabinet Reassembling.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Lord Salisbury and the other absent members of the Cabinet will return to London Oct. 12, when an informal Council will be held.

AT THE HOTELS.

—William R. Castle of Honululu is at the Everett.

—Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia is at the Gilsey.

—Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island is at the Murray Hill.

—Prof. Peter S. Michie of West Point is at the St. Cloud.

—J. C. Bancroft Davis of Washington, D. C., is at the Albemarle.

—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut is at the Park Avenue.

—Ex-Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina is at the St. James.

—Ex-Congressman William D. Owen of Indiana is at the Normandie.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field and Benjamin H. Bristow are at the Buckingham.

—Hall Caine of the Isle of Man and Alderman Oakshott of Liverpool are at the Holland.

—Baron Thielmann, German Ambassador at Washington, and Baroness Thielmann are at the Cambridge.

—Sir Edward Russell of Liverpool and Calderon Carlisle of Washington, D. C., are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota, ex-Gov. James D. Porter of Tennessee, Congressman R. B. Mahany of Buffalo, and ex-Senator Warner Miller are at the Fifth Avenue.

Attractive Hats for Women.

The firm of D. M. Williams & Co. of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue is showing a very attractive line of hats this Fall. One hat in particular is of the Gainsborough shape, in black velvet, trimmed with turquois velvet and Prince of Wales feathers, with steel cabochons. Another is made with a medium ruffled chenille brim and cerise velvet loops, with stiff aigrettes.

In made-up garments for Fall wear, capes are the chief feature. One handsome one is of plush, with braid and jet trimmings and edged with Thibet. Similar shapes are shown in velours and kerseys. For jackets the most popular materials are in boucles and cheviots. A specialty with this firm is a large line of children's coats and dresses in plaids and plain cloths.

In dress goods there are shown some handsome effects in bourettes and boucle plaids and a varied line of Bedford cords. The gros grains and satin brocades fill a large part of the silk department, while in more noticeable effects is a line of very attractive plaid and fancy changeable silks.

This firm also carries a full line of house furnishing goods.

A GOOD TICKET AND A SOUND PLATFORM

Continued from Page 8.

of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Judge Advocate of the Fourth Brigade, and Judge Advocate General on the staff of Grover Cleveland while Governor of this State.

Gen. King is nearly six feet in height, well proportioned, and physically and mentally as active as most men who are many years his junior. He has written a number of articles on war topics. In recent years he has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Kings County and this city.

De Witt Clinton Dow.

De Witt Clinton Dow, candidate for State Treasurer, was born in the Town of Fulton, Schoharie County, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1852. He became a resident of Cobleskill Village in 1867, where he now lives. He was educated at the Cobleskill Academy, and subsequently attended a business college in the City of Albany. Early in the seventies he was employed in a minor position in the First National Bank of Cobleskill; in 1875 he was elected cashier, which position he still occupies. Under his management and signal financial ability the bank has come to be recognized as one of the strongest and most reliable banking institutions in that section of the State. He is a Director of his home bank, and also of the First National Bank of Middleburg, N. Y.

Mr. Dow is an enterprising and progressive citizen, as is clearly demonstrated by his connection, in some capacity or other, with every project, business or otherwise, tending to advance the interests of the community in which he lives. He has been a Trustee of the village for the last twelve years, and since 1889 President of the Board of Trustees. In 1889 he was elected County Treasurer of Schoharie County and re-elected in 1892.

Mr. Dow has always been recognized as an aggressive, loyal, and enthusiastic Democrat, and has frequently represented his county in State and District Conventions. He is of a social, genial temperament and disposition, of high character and standing, and is a representative citizen of the locality where he resides. Mr. Dow is married, and has three children.

John Brown Judson.

John Brown Judson, candidate for Controller, was born in the little hamlet of Kingsborough, (now the Fifth Ward of Gloversville,) N. Y., Aug. 20, 1861. His father, Daniel B. Judson, who had for many years the distinction of being the largest manufacturer of gloves and mittens in the United States, was the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for Congress in the Saratoga district in the Greeley campaign of 1872, and in 1876 was placed on the Democratic Electoral ticket for the same district, and elected.

John B. Judson was educated in the Kingsborough Academy and Williston (Mass.) Seminary. After leaving school, he engaged in the job printing business and turned his attention chiefly to the class of work called for by the glove trade, such as fine color work and embossing. In these specialties he supplies the trade all over the United States and Canada. He is a Director in the Cayadutta Electric Railroad and in the Gloversville and Broadalbin Railroad. He is also a member of the Business Men's Association of Gloversville

He has always been actively identified with the Democratic Party. In 1888 he was a delegate to the State Convention, and since 1890 has been a member of the Democratic Assembly District Committee, serving three years as Secretary and one as Chairman. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Democratic State Committee for the Twenty-second Congressional District, and was re-elected in 1894. In 1893 he served on the Executive Committee, and in 1894 was made Secretary of the State Committee. He was never before a candidate for public office. In 1882 he was married to Isabelle Stewart, daughter of the late Judge John Stewart of Johnstown.

Physically, he is of stalwart proportions, but neither in mental strength or force of character is he wanting. He is aggressive, tenacious, and generally successful in his undertakings.

Fulton County has never before had a representative on the Democratic State ticket, nor has it ever furnished a State officer. Enos T. Throop, who was a native of the town of Johnstown, was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1828 on the ticket with Martin Van Buren, and three years later was elected to the Governorship, but he was at that time a resident of Auburn, and Johnstown was then attached to Montgomery County. Mr. Judson's very pretty residence in Kingsboro Avenue, Gloversville, occupies land which was a part of the farm on which Mr. Throop lived many years ago.

Norton Chase.

Norton Chase, candidate for Attorney General, was born of American parentage in the Seventh Ward of Albany in 1861. His first education was acquired in a kindergarten school in Jay Street. In 1870 he entered the preparatory department of the Albany Academy, and was graduated as salutatorian of his class in the Summer of 1878.

He entered Yale College in the Fall of 1878, and, on leaving college, commenced the study of law with the firm of Hand, Hale & Swartz. It was but a short time after entering this office before Judge Hand noticed his studious habits and keen, perceptive qualities, the result of which was important work thrown into his hands for consideration. On the dissolution of that firm Mr. Chase, at the request of Judge Hand, became his managing clerk and assisted in the preparation and argument of many cases while associated with him. In 1882 he was graduated from the Albany Law School with the degree of LL. B. In the Spring of 1884 he entered into partnership for the practice of law with Francis A. Delehanty.

Mr. Chase's friends in 1885 urged him to be a candidate for member of the Assembly from the Third Albany District. The contest for the nomination is a memorable one. For 100 ballots his little band of eleven delegates stood firm, and on the one hundred and first ballot the opposition gave way. He was elected by a majority of 1,793.

Mr. Chase was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat in 1889. He also served Albany as Assistant Corporation Counsel under John A Delehanty, and is now serving his second term as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

Russell R. Stuart.

Russell R. Stuart, the nominee for State Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Erie County in 1847. He received his education in Gowanda, subsequently taking a course in civil engineering. When the civil war broke out Stuart, then a boy of seventeen, enlisted in the Ninety-eighth New-York State Volunteers, serving with distinction at the front until his regiment was mustered out.

On his return from the war Mr. Stuart went to work at his chosen profession, and rapidly secured recognition for ability and integrity. He moved to Syracuse in 1880, having been appointed Assistant Engineer of the middle division of the Erie Canal by Horatio Seymour, Jr. He occupied this position until 1881, when he was made Division Engineer under State Engineer and Surveyor Martin Schenck, holding office until the election of Campbell W. Adams of Utica on the Republican ticket in 1893. Since then he has been engaged in the contracting and engineering business in Syracuse.

John D. Teller.

John D. Teller of Auburn, candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, was born in Kingsbury, Washington County, May 11, 1845. His earlier days were spent in the town of his birth. In 1876 he was graduated from Williams College in the same class with Francis Lynde Stetson, a prominent lawyer of New-York City, and Hamilton W. Mabie.

Judge Teller studied law in the office of Hughes & Northrup, Sandy Hill, Washington County, and was admitted to practice in the Fall of 1870. He went to Auburn in 1872, and was prominently mentioned in the following Spring for the office of City Attorney. He was nominated for the office of Police Justice in 1876, and in the election Mr. Teller, owing to a defect in some ballots, received but one majority. The Common Council decided the vote a tie, and ordered a special election. Mr. Teller insisted upon his rights, and the matter was carried to the courts. After a contest of fifteen months, the General Term of the Supreme Court decided in favor of Mr. Teller, and he took possession of the office in July, 1877.

Judge Teller conducted the affairs of his office so satisfactorily that he was urged to accept a renomination, but, owing to his growing law practice, he was obliged to decline. In 1883 Judge Teller accepted the nomination for Surrogate of Cayuga County, and, after a battle that will always be memorable in the county, Judge Teller was elected by a majority of over 900, although the State ticket went to the Republicans by a majority of about 1,200.

A decision of Judge Teller's in a will contest that attracted attention all over the country was twice carried to the Court of Appeals, was affirmed, and in the main case Judge Teller's opinion was accepted by the General Term and the Court of Appeals.

Judge Teller was unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1887, but he was beaten by Justice Adams, who was spoken of as a candidate on the Republican side for the Court of Appeals Bench. His popularity was shown, however, by his running ahead of the State ticket in each county by about 1,000 votes. Two years later Judge Teller was persuaded to accept the nomination of State Senator against Thomas Hunter, and, without much effort, ran considerably ahead of his ticket.

Two years ago it became necessary for the Governor, through the death of Justice Macomber, to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court of his district, and he was asked to appoint Judge Teller. He did not do this, but appointed Judge Yeoman.

Judge Teller has been active in politics, but he has always kept clear of factional entanglements. In 1891 he was chosen as a compromise Chairman of the County Committee to settle the factional differences of that year, and so conducted the campaign that the returns were highly pleasing to the party managers. He will command a great vote in his section.

W. F. SHEEHAN SURE OF VICTORY

He Has Not Found State Democracy Men Very Sore.

One of the first passengers to step off the special train that left Syracuse at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrived at the Grand Central Station on time at 10:15 o'clock last night was ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan.

As usual, he looked cool and comfortable. Several gentlemen pressed forward to shake his hand, but he hurriedly passed them with a nod and a smile, and was about to board a Forty-second Street car when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him what he thought about the action of the State Democracy men at Syracuse.

"Well," he answered, with a twinkle in his blue eyes, "of course the delegates were not pleased. You know that as well as I do. I was not at the convention myself, for I have not been well for the last few days, but I have talked with several of the State Democracy men since they bolted the convention. Though they were not pleased, still, I heard no very decided expressions of ill-will or malice."

"Had you any conversation with Mr. Fairchild?" asked the reporter.

"A few words, yes," said the ex-Lieutenant Governor, "but he said nothing very strong one way or the other. I heard no heated talk or very strong expressions of anger. But the Democratic State ticket is sure to win. There is no doubt in my mind on that point."

EXPRESSIONS AT ALBANY.

Delegates Say the Ticket and Platform Are Excellent.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The Empire State Express rolled into the station while the New-York State Democrats' train was still here. A large delegation of Albanians came on the express, among them Senator Hill and Senator Parker and Mayor Molloy and Senator Murphy of Troy. All expressed their satisfaction with the result of the convention. Senator Hill remarked to the correspondent of THE TIMES: "Everything is lovely and the goose honks high."

Ex-Congressman Charles Tracey said that it was a good ticket and a good platform. "I do not know some of these men placed in nomination," he said, "but feel that they must be superior or they would not have been selected. As to the excise plank, I was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and, although it was amended somewhat after it left the committee, it meets with general approval. I would have liked to have had the State Democracy men remain in the convention. For one, I was willing to accord them one-third. I think they would have accepted one-fifth representation had it not been for the conditions imposed."

Senator Amasa J. Parker said the ticket was a good one, and was going to win.

Judge Andrew Hamilton said that the convention was a great surprise for the people, for it broke up the slate presented, and nominated a ticket to its own liking.

Postmaster Frank H. Woods and Superintendent of Prisons Austin Lathrop did not care to express any opinion this evening.

Gleason Not Downcast.

"Pat" Gleason accompanied the State Democracy party. He said he was used to being retired. Then he added, "It gives us cause of action and a chance for argument. But it's all right. We will go in and help elect the ticket."

The first section of the Tammany train reached here at 7:15, and left 30 minutes later. It was delayed somewhat by a hot journal. The second section came along at 9:10, and got away in 20 minutes, giving the party just time enough to get refreshments. The returning delegates on both sections were very quiet, being quite tired from their three days' trip.

Congressman George B. McClellan came along on the first section, but waited for the second, in the hope of getting some trace of his portmanteau, which disappeared in the Syracuse station.

Senator Cantor said that the ticket nominated was a most excellent one, when compared with that of the Republicans, being made up largely of young and energetic men. The platform he looked upon as an exceedingly strong one, for the reasons that it opposed any further tariff tinkering, returns to the old-fashioned Democratic excise idea, and declares in favor of sound money.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton (Rep.) says that he does not believe the nominations to-day were made with any seriousness.

Rejoicing at Dow's Home.

COBLESKILL, Sept. 25.—Great enthusiasm was manifested to-day by the 20,000 people present at the Cobleskill Fair upon the announcement by telegram of the unanimous nomination of D. C. Dow of this place for State Treasurer. This nomination means a large Democratic majority for the State and Senatorial ticket in this district.

W. E. D. STOKES HURT IN A RUNAWAY

He Has a Kneecap Displaced and Mrs. Acosta Is Bruised.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 25.—W. E. D. Stokes of New-York City was out driving last night with Mrs. Ricardo Acosta, his mother-in-law, when their horse ran away.

Both were thrown out of the carriage and injured, Mrs. Acosta being bruised severely and one of Mr. Stokes's kneecaps being displaced.

Flint's Fine Furniture
for variety, beauty, elegance, and manufacturing price, holds the first place. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

PARTY LEADERS HAPPY

Senator Hill Well Pleased with the Convention's Results

THE TICKET LOOKS LIKE A WINNER

Factional Differences Not Likely to Prove Disastrous — Returning Delegates Express Satisfaction.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—Senator Hill, before leaving town this afternoon, said: "The platform is excellent. The State ticket is a good one. They are new men, young men, and bright men. The ticket represents all shades of the party. No loyal Democrat can find any objection to the ticket. I should have preferred that a larger representation should have been afforded the State Democracy, but the twenty-one votes accorded it was a recognition. In politics you cannot always have exactly what you desire. The convention practically ran itself, and everybody had his say. I have no doubt the ticket will be supported by all the Democratic factions of the State."

Ex-Gov. Flower, before he went away, said: "I have not the slightest doubt the State Democracy will swing into line and loyally support the State ticket. I have no fear on that score at all. I like to see these little fights. They do good, because they cause the men to work harder in the end for the success of the party. I feel certain we will have a united Democracy on the State ticket."

An Excellent Ticket.

James W. Hinkley said: "The ticket is an excellent one. Gen. King is a typical representative of the soldier. He has hosts of friends all over the State. Norton Chase has been a warm adherent of President Cleveland, but always a strict party man. He has much ability as a lawyer. He was mentioned for several other places on the ticket, but his nomination as Attorney General was the most gratifying to him. I think that the State Democracy made a great mistake in refusing to accept the proper recognition given to them. I have no doubt they will go home to New-York and indorse the State ticket, and give it their support."

State Committeeman W. Caryl Ely of the Forty-fifth Senatorial District, in discussing the work of the convention, said to-night:

"I think the ticket is a good one, and the platform sound. I regret that the State Democracy received such treatment that it saw fit to leave the convention. The effect of this will be of more importance because of the feeling throughout the State. I do not count so much the actual number of votes to be cast by the organization in New-York City as I do the feeling of the people in the country towns, who do not like to see a body of Democrats treated in such a manner that they feel it necessary to leave a Democratic convention. No roll call was taken on the proposition to adopt the committee's report. It would have been instructive to the party at large throughout the State if the list of delegates had expressed their personal preferences on the subject."

Mr. James C. Stout, Warden of Auburn Prison, who was associated with Henry L. Storke in the management of Judge Teller's canvass, went home to-night more than satisfied with the result of the convention. "The nomination of our candidate," he said, "will have the effect of arousing Democratic enthusiasm in Cayuga County, and I have no doubt that the usual Republican majority will be greatly diminished. The Judge is well and favorably known in Central New-York. His nomination will be a source of great strength to the ticket."

Thomas F. Gilroy Pleased.

Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy said to-night: "The ticket is a good one, the platform is good. There is no equivocation about it. It says what it means, and it puts the questions at issue plainly before the people. I think that the convention has done its work very well and, with that ticket and that platform, will bring success to the Democratic Party this year."

"What is your opinion of the probable result of the refusal of the State Democracy to accept one-fifth of the seats?"

The ex-Mayor absolutely refused to discuss this question and this was the case with the other Tammany chieftains who are still in this city. They would not talk about the matter at all.

Ex-President James J. Martin of the Police Board said: "The principles of Democratic faith enunciated in the platform of the Democratic Convention to-day form an excellent presentation of the issues of this campaign. I am firmly of the belief that the excellent State ticket nominated to-day will win success at the polls. I also believe that the platform and the ticket will bring strength to the Tammany Hall local ticket this Fall. If a good selection for the judiciary is made, as it certainly will be, and is backed up by first-class nominations for the other offices to be filled in the city, and with equally strong nominations for the Senate and Assembly, I am confident that the Democratic local ticket will be victorious."

Democratic Prospects Bright.

Ex-Corporation Counsel William A. Clark said: "A first-rate ticket has been nominated. The Democratic Party has placed itself squarely on record on the issues that are attracting the attention of the public. The work of the convention has been clean cut, and I am certain that the Democrats will carry the election in November."

United States Marshal John McCarthy said: "To-day's convention started the Democratic Party on the road to success, and we will carry the State this Fall."

Nicholas Mullen, Sr., of Richmond County, said: "This ticket is going to win. The excise plank and all other planks in the platform are straight and sound. In Richmond County we have adjusted our differences, and we will be in very good condition this year."

PRAISED BY BROOKLYN MEN.

Attorney Ridgway and Others Commend the Ticket and the Platform.

District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Kings County was highly pleased with the ticket placed in nomination at Syracuse. He said that Gen. King was a strong candidate, that he was known all over the State as an excellent citizen and a soldier, and should receive the support of every Democrat.

"I think," said Mr. Ridgway, "that the convention was very liberal in giving the State Democracy one-fifth representation. It could hardly be expected that the delegation of that body should have more than this representation at the convention.

"The fact, however, that the New-York State Democracy bolted the convention because it did not get what it wanted will have no serious effect upon the State ticket. I do not think that Mr. Wheeler and his friends would have supported the county ticket in New-York City, even had they been awarded the representation they asked for.

"As regards the excise plank in the platform, I must say that I am thoroughly in accord with it. It is in line with the Democratic principles of home rule and the right of each locality to determine for itself what it wants."

John A. Quintard.

John A. Quintard, who is one of the best-known Democrats of Kings County, said:

"The excise plank is a good one—very good. It has been carefully drawn and is very liberal. Gen. King's nomination is an excellent one, as he is a good lawyer, a good soldier, and an excellent citizen. I think the Grace people acted hastily in leaving the convention hall, but I do not think it will have any effect upon the result."

Archibald L. Sessions.

Archibald L. Sessions, Deputy Register of Arrears, Brooklyn, in speaking on the result of the convention, said:

"The application of the principle as applied to the excise question has worked well in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and I see no reason why it should not work well here. The excise plank, on the whole, is an excellent one. It is not a surrender to the liquor interests, nor is it a surrender to the blue law advocates, but it is what may be termed a happy medium.

"Regarding the State ticket, it is a good one. Gen. King I have known since I was a boy. He is a good lawyer and a good citizen, and has an excellent war record. Then there is Norton Chase of Albany for Attorney General. That is a good nomination, because Mr. Chase was one of the original 'anti-snappers,' and his nomination demonstrates that that faction of the party has been cared for.

"I think that the Grace people made a grave mistake in leaving the convention. It seems to me that the precedent established by the two factions in Kings County should have had some weight with the Committee on Credentials, and that committee should, in my estimation, have given to the Grace people at least one-third representation, notwithstanding the question as to whether they were clearly entitled to it or not.

"All the delegates, including those of Tammany Hall, should have been of a disposition to make concessions to bring about perfect harmony and wipe out the feeling that has been created during the past two years. It was no time to raise the questions of merit or the demerit of the Democracy of the Grace people. I do not think, under the circumstances, that the Grace people made unreasonable demands, but as they did not get just what they wanted, I do not think they should have left the convention."

Gen. A. F. Jenks.

Gen. A. F. Jenks of Brooklyn, who was Judge Advocate on Gov. Flower's staff, said he thought the excise plank was an exceptionally good one. He considered that Gen. King's name at the head of the ticket would strengthen it. He did not express an opinion on the action of the Grace people in leaving the convention.

Michael J. Cummings.

Michael J. Cummings, who ran on the regular Democratic ticket for Register in Kings County last year, said that the nomination of Gen. King was a good one. Mr. Cummings is a Grand Army man. He was enthusiastic on the excise plank, and said that it was what was wanted. Home rule, he said, was the right thing for the people, and they could deal with the question as it should be dealt with. He did not think that the action of the Grace people would injure the ticket, and believed they had been awarded all they were entitled to.

Daniel Madden.

"It is a splendid excise plank," said Daniel Madden of the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, "and it is just what the people want. It is home rule, and the people are better able to act upon the matter, as they know the necessities in their respective localties.

"Gen. King's nomination is a good one. It's a long time since Kings County was represented on the State ticket. He is a good soldier, a good lawyer, and is known all over the State.

"I think the Grace people made a mistake in leaving the convention. The fact that they were granted one-fifth representation was a recognition, and they refused to be recognized, as their action in leaving the convention showed. They did not show the proper spirit of harmony in doing this. But their action will not hurt the ticket."

STATE DEMOCRATS COMMENDED.

Talk of Combination Against Tammany—Parkhurst on Excise Plank.

There was much excitement and a general scurrying around among the members of the Good Government Clubs when the intelligence was received yesterday that the Grace Democrats had declined to accept the one-fifth representation tendered to them at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, and that upon their being refused one-third of the representation from this city they bolted the convention.

The consensus of opinion among Good Government Club members in this city yesterday was that their retirement from the convention was the only honorable and dignified course open to the Grace Democrats, and that their action would present an excellent opportunity for the nomination of an independent local ticket. The Good Government men generally commended the excise plank of the Democratic platform.

Frederic R. Coudert regarded it as the most important plank in the platform, and said that the recommendation of home rule was the true remedy for the perplexities and troubles of the excise question.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, on the other hand, interpreted the excise plank as meaning free rum and open beer saloons on Sundays, and said that it looked as if the battle this Fall was going to be between a true Sabbath on the one hand and an emasculated Sabbath on the other.

Frederic R. Coudert.

Frederic R. Coudert was seen at his office in William Street yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and asked if he cared to express an opinion on the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention, with special reference to the excise plank. Mr. Coudert said:

"The only important plank in the platform is that which concerns the excise laws. As to the denunciation of hypocrites in office and the plea for equal taxation, individual liberty, the Monroe doctrine, and the like, there is no good reason why these excellent sentiments should find a place on the platform. We all agree about these things; it were a pity if we did not.

"The only feature of the excise declaration of principles is that which recommends home rule in this as in other matters within reasonable limitations established to protect the interests of temperance and morality. This is the true remedy for our perplexities and troubles on this question. Trust the people, and let the majority decide. Two millions of us in New-York City ought to know our own minds, and be able to regulate the liquor traffic in the interests of public order and the moral requirements of our citizens. The vast majority of our citizens will, I firmly believe, decide in favor of decency and good order, and will be willing to submit to some inconvenience for the sake of the public good. The experiment, at all events, is worth the trial.

"The declaration in favor of a proper observance of a day of rest, and an orderly Sunday, is timely and judicious. The people must have their Sunday, the one day that sweetens the whole week and gives labor its one advantage over wealth. The laborer knows the luxury and happiness of rest which the idler can never know. It is the workingman's day as well as the Lord's day, for He made it for his working servants that they might enjoy one brief season of remission from toil. But if it is to be a day of riot and drunkenness, then it has failed of its object—better abolish it. The French tried in their days of Revolution to improve on the Almighty's plan, by making one day in ten the day of rest, but the amendment failed miserably, and the old system came back. If its origin were not divine, some one would have invented it, from obvious necessity.

"The discharge of smaller artillery, blue laws and unjust sumptuary laws, might have been omitted without harm to the general character and plan of the platform. But why quarrel over trifles? Nobody can define blue laws, and few persons are very therefore excellent topics for general purposes.

"The recommendation that laws unsupported by public opinion be modified or repealed would be better than it is if the framer had only added, 'but until so modified or repealed, they should be observed by every good citizen, and enforced by every honest officer.' But this might have been irrelevant as a truism or it might have been interpreted as a compliment to or approval of Commissioner Roosevelt. It is plain that our friends did not meet at Syracuse for that purpose, and whatever may have been their general desire to commend our worthy Commissioner, no fault can fairly be found with them for the omission.

"On the whole, the platform is as full of fine generalities as custom requires; it is satisfactory in its recommendation of a proper, adequate, intelligent remedy for existing ills. If we cannot cure ourselves without scouring the State for political doctors, we deserve to suffer. Before we reach such a discouraging conclusion, give us a trial."

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.

Dr. Parkhurst was first shown the excise plank of the Democratic platform by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. After reading it Dr. Parkhurst said:

"It is not very difficult to tell what that means, in the light of history. I suppose that that means free rum and open beer saloons on Sundays, and it is an elegant way of saying what they don't want to say, but what they know they ought to say.

"It really looks as if the battle this Fall is going to be between a true Sabbath on the one hand and an emasculated Sabbath on the other, and if that is the point around which the battle is going to be waged, I want to be there.

"It is a thousand pities, however, that this excise question should have been forced upon us as an issue before we have completed our warfare in behalf of good government for the City of New-York. I have lived among our German friends, I know their desires, and I think I understand the beer instinct of the German people. Now, when Mr. Roosevelt commenced to enforce the law, when he was simply doing the thing he swore to do—and he would have been criminal if he had not done so—there were two attitudes those who felt the pinch might have taken.

"They should have said: 'We don't believe in the excise law, we don't believe in sumptuary laws, but at the same time it is the law, and we are going to stand by it, and we will use all our influence to support it.' If they had taken that attitude, we would have stood by them. We would have said: 'These are law-abiding citizens, and we will see if we can arrange a plan whereby we can meet them half way.' I have known temperance people who say they might have felt that way about the matter, and I am not at all sure that I should not have felt the same way myself.

"On the other hand, they said: 'This is a blue law, it is a dead letter. We are going to oppose the Commissioners, and call them every contemptible name tongue can utter.' I confess I was not prepared for any such vituperative opposition on the part of those affected by the closing of the saloons on

EPISCOPAL CHURCH WORK

Bishop Potter's Address Before the Diocesan Convention.

PARISH UNIONS AND STRONG CENTRES

The Consolidation of the Church of the Holy Trinity with St. James's—The Movement in Favor of a United Christendom.

The annual convention of the Episcopal Church in this diocese began at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday morning, with the celebration of the holy communion and the address of the Bishop. In his address, Bishop Potter said:

We are gathered here this morning, pastors and people, of many and various cures, in a relation at once wider and more complex than that which ordinarily engages us, and which is, therefore, to many of us, not unnaturally, of remoter if not lesser interest. I have often been asked if a diocesan convention might not wisely assemble once in two years, instead of annually, and it has been suggested that such an arrangement would give to our diocesan work a certain element of stability, of which the possible changes of annual legislation now deprive it.

There is force in this, and it would be greater if our tendency here were, as it is not, to hasty legislation. But even in such a case it is well to remember that a diocesan convention is not merely, or largely, an occasion for legislation, but also and mainly the opportunity for rendering an account of our annual stewardship, you of yours, and I of mine.

During the past year the Church in the diocese has maintained not only the vigor of its life, but has revealed that vigor by a distinct advance all along the line. It would not have been surprising if, in view of the times through which we have been passing, this had not been the case. If, indeed, because of this, we had been constrained, at least temporarily, to suspend some of our missionary work, it would have been what some of us anticipated. But instead of this, some of the rural archdeaconries have been enabled to enlarge their activities, and in all of them, so far as I am advised, the ground already won has been firmly held. This has not been accomplished, however, without wide and generous cooperation and a self-sacrifice on the part of both clergy and laity which is worthy of most grateful mention. When it is remembered that we have been passing through an experience of widespread financial shrinkage and loss—a loss measured by figures which are at once startling and tragic in their proportions—we may well recognize most thankfully the cheerful readiness with which, with diminished incomes and straitened resources in all our work, both pastors and people have faced and mastered the emergency.

In our rural parishes especially this has been remarkable, and calls for special recognition. The redistribution here, as elsewhere, is one of the most conspicuous notes of our generation. The phenomenal growth of cities, and this largely by migration from smaller communities, indicates a tendency which grows greater instead of less, and the end of which no man may venture to predict. The immediate effects of it, however, in the depletion of our rural parishes, are plain enough, and are destined, I apprehend, to involve the gravest consequences to the work of the Church. I am quite free to say, knowing as I do what this has meant in particular instances, I should not have been surprised if I had been notified that it was impossible in more than one case longer to maintain our services. The families that have gone out from these rural parishes and communities have in many cases been their chief support. It is precisely at this point that there has come to pass a remarkable development of force and energy to meet the situation. Recognizing that, whatever the Church may have been in the past as the home of a cultivated minority, she must widen her scope and enlarge her sympathies and energies, there has been a very general movement, not alone in our cities, but elsewhere, toward the people, and an ingathering of these, the humblest and poorest, even more than others, which is full of the best significance. I want with all my heart to thank those faithful, courageous, and self-sacrificing men, our diocesan missionaries, and the great body of our clergy and laity in almost all our parishes, to whose wisdom in recognizing a critical situation, and to whose unselfish and large-minded fidelity in meeting it, we owe so much. The Church cannot hope to be exempt from those vicissitudes which are a part of the experience even of celestial enterprises when they are conducted under human conditions; but it is matter for devout thankfulness if she can illustrate in dealing with them the wisdom, foresight, and courage that can convert them into means for her progress and enlargement.

Of one form of such vicissitudes we are reminded by the surroundings in which we find ourselves to-day. You who have enjoyed its hospitality during successive diocesan conventions will, I know, regret with me that it is the last time that we shall meet in this church. Since the last convention arrangements have been made for the consolidation of the Church of the Holy Trinity with St. James's Church, and this building (unconsecrated, it may be well to mention) and its site are to be sold. There has been concerning this what misapprehension I know not, and in some quarters, and in others so much of what I should be sorry to account as deliberate misrepresentation, and, moreover, this particular instance of parochial consolidation is, in its chief aspects, so precisely typical of others, that it is proper, in this connection, that something should be said in regard to it.

With reference to the general policy of which it is a part, there ought to be nothing obscure. No intelligent person who has studied the problems of the life and work of the Church in large cities can be in any doubt, I presume, as to the pre-eminent importance of strong centres. The growth and permanence of the Church's parochial life, and still more its aggressive power, depend largely upon them, and our painful record of extinct parishes is an enduring monument to the unwisdom of the hasty creation and still more the indiscriminate multiplication of feeble churches. No one, I am sure, can doubt the sincerity of that large hopefulness which originally led to the organization of such parishes, nor the generous tolerance of those in authority that consented to it. But as little can it be denied that, in more than one instance, those hopes have been doomed to be but a meagre warrant, and a policy of almost indiscriminate acquiescence in the multiplication of feeble parishes but scanty vindication.

Be this, however, as it may, there can be no question as to the gravity of the situation as it has of late years come to pass among us. What has happened in this neighborhood has happened elsewhere. Churches in close proximity to each other have been multiplied out of all proportion to the demand for the Church's ministrations, and, as a consequence, the inevitable fluctuations of population, the change in those particular conditions that originally called them into being, the failure to realize earlier expectations on the basis of which they were loaded with large debts, have left them sorely, if not hopelessly crippled. Under such circumstances, there has been no alternative but for churches to remove from where they were not needed to a more favorable site, or to unite with some other parish. This parish has done the latter, out in most of the accounts I have seen of its action the fact has been carefully suppressed that another Holy Trinity is to be erected, or not, as here, in a neighborhood close to the homes of wealth, but in a region on the east side crowded with tenement houses and thronged with a population vastly denser than this. The edifice to be erected will bear the name of and its pastor will be the vicar of St. James's Church, the senior parish. Two churches will thus be freed from oppressive and disabling debt, one strong and well-endowed centre of church work will be secured, and the number of those who will be provided for will not be diminished, but greatly increased.

Bishop Potter referred to the long list of the clergy and laity of the diocese who have passed away since the convention of 1894, and paid an especially touching tribute to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks. He also noted the deaths during the year of several of the Bishops of the Church. The Bishop said:

These ever-occurring bereavements are a part of our common discipline, and we cannot afford to miss both their nearer and larger significance. With a new age there come, not only new men, but new crises, and the wisdom of the Church will be to recognize their existence, and frankly and courageously to accept their demand. A year ago, in this place, I spoke of some of them which concern our social structure, and which are a product of those strange and difficult conditions of which our fathers never dreamed, and which the wisest of them could never have anticipated. But there are others, concerning most of all our ecclesiastical life, which to us here, at any rate, must needs be of pre-eminent concern, and which we may not pretend to ignore. Conspicuous, if not foremost among them, is a widespread unrest, accompanied in quarters geographically and ecclesiastically the most remote, by an earnest and simultaneous longing for the reunion of the several portions of Christ's flock throughout the world. I may not attempt to trace their history here, but no one of us can be unmindful of their expressions both in other lands and in our own. A venerable ecclesiasticism, incarnated in the person of a venerable and engaging prelate in the Vatican, has lately breathed them out in terms of devout longing to which we must all respond; and the head of Anglican Christendom has answered that plaintive, if somewhat vague, utterance in words which are verily both timely and wise. They are most timely, I think, for surely the times were never so ripe for the lessons which they enforce, and they are most wise, for they lift a matter much obscured by amiable sentiment and by a reactionary temper into its true light. Never before, I think, has Christendom been so impatient of the things which divide it—I wish that I were not at liberty to speak here of the strange and startling confirmation of this which came to me not long ago when visiting those Oriental Churches whose temper has been supposed to be the least friendly and fraternal—and never were the hearts of men, at any rate throughout the Anglo-Saxon world, so widely and deeply stirred with a desire to be not only of one faith, but of one fellowship and one order in Jesus Christ.

Bishop Potter quoted at length from the late pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury and concluded, as follows:

The counsel is of an alluring application, dear brethren, in all our controversies and speculations. Our passion for over-precise and minute construction and definition must needs have its manifold limitations, both for the trial of our faith and for the greatening and deepening of our charity.

In such temper, then, let us arise to our great opportunity, and seek worthily to improve it. If we would call ourselves the American Church, let us pray God for such enlargement of our vision, and, most of all, of our affections, as shall make it the refuge of all doubting and storm-tossed souls, the true mother of rich and poor, of the seeker after truth and the finder of it, of the saintly soul and the returning prodigal alike, all walking in its light, and fed with its immortal bread.

The afternoon session of the convention was devoted to the reports of the various committees, and of the several church institutions in the diocese. In the evening a reception to the delegates was given by Bishop and Mrs. Potter, at their home, in Washington Square.

The business of the convention will close this afternoon. It is expected that the morning session will be especially interesting, for it is said that a contest over the election of members of the Standing Committee is likely to be made. At the election of members of the Standing Committee the Australian ballot system will be used for the first time in a diocesan convention.

A missionary meeting, in the interests of parochial missions, will be held in the evening. Bishop Potter will preside, and addresses will be made by the Rev. Robert S. Barrett, General Missioner of the Parochial Missions Society, upon the work of the society; Samuel S. Hash of Tarborough, N. C., on the work of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in country districts, and by Robert Graham, General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, on "English Coffee Houses and University Settlements in the Summer of 1895." In his address Mr. Graham will give an account of his recent observations on that subject in the principal cities of Great Britain.

BIG AUCTION SALE OF SILKS

THE DEMAND FROM SOUTHERN HOUSES ESPECIALLY HEAVY.

More than $200,000 Aggregated for the 5,500 Lots—Fair Prices Were Brought.

A peremptory auction sale of 5,500 pieces of silk was held yesterday at the auction rooms of Townsend & Montant, 87 and 89 Leonard Street, by order of Pelgram & Meyer, domestic manufacturers. It was said the day's sale aggregated more than $200,000.

There was a large number of buyers present, representing big wholesale houses in the principal American cities. An unusually large amount of goods was taken by dry goods houses of New-Orleans and other Southern cities.

The Southern buyers said, when asked the reason of their heavy purchases of silk, that not for a long time had the outlook in the Southern States been so fair for a brisk and remunerative trade.

Jules S. Dreyfous of the Dreyfous Company, New-Orleans, who bought very extensively, said: "We are encouraged to buy silks because the price for Southern products is excellent, and there is promise of the best state of affairs the South has known for many years."

The buyers from the West and Northwest spoke in the same vein.

The prices at which the silks sold were pronounced fair by the auctioneers. Standard black goods brought not much less than the regular market prices. There was a large amount of silks not in season in New-York, which sold readily to Southern and Southwestern buyers at terms satisfactory both to them and to the sellers.

The staple goods, it was said, were not more than 5 per cent. off price, while the fancy and colored silks were possibly 12½ per cent. off price.

Though the bidding at no time could be called particularly sharp and spirited, it was rapid throughout the day.

The out-of-town buyers had things much their own way during the morning. The goods put up then were not of the shades and weight desired here at this season of the year. Many of the brighter and fancier colors went into the hands of the Southern buyers. The goods sold in the morning were principally black and colored faille Française and black and colored rhadames. The faille Française brought from 47 to 78 cents a yard, and the rhadames brought from 39 to 81 cents a yard.

The large New-York and Brooklyn houses took part in the buying in the afternoon, when extensive lines of staple black and colored goods were offered, including surahs, taffetas, and gros grains. Chicago also bought heavily. Among the local buyers were Hilton, Hughes & Co., Ehrich Brothers, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, James A. Hearn & Son, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., H. O'Neill & Co., Stern Brothers, and Bloomingdale Brothers. Boston was represented by Jordan, Marsh & Co. Wechsler Brothers & Co., A. D. Matthews, and the Liebmann Company of Brooklyn bought considerable quantities.

Among the Chicago firms represented at the sale were Marshall Field & Co., Siegel, Cooper & Co., Pardridge & Netcher, The Fair, J. V. Farwell & Co., and Mandel Brothers. Among the New-Orleans firms represented were L. Fellman & Co., D. H. Holmes, A. Schwartz & Sons, S. J. Schwartz & Co., the Dreyfous Company, and Kaufman & Isaacs. Other prominent buyers were John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Joel Gutman & Co. and L. Kann & Son of Baltimore, Lansburgh Brothers of Washington, Fouquereau, Price & Co. of Richmond, Va.; G. Eickstein & Co. of Savannah, W. M. Whiting & Co. of Albany, D. McCarthy & Sons of Syracuse, Hengerer, Barnes & Co. of Buffalo, G. W. McAlpin & Co. of Cincinnati, Stix, Baer & Fuller of St. Louis, Hayden Brothers of Omaha, Stein & Schwartz of Cleveland, Haas & Openheim of San Antonio, E. D. Garrett of Galveston, J. M. Bostwick & Sons of Janesville, Wis., and Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co. of Kansas City.

Some of the light-weight goods were bought by New-York firms engaged in the manufacture of capes, for use in making up their stock of capes for next Spring, when, it is said, silk will be used extensively in these garments.

The colored satin duchesse sold very rapidly. Among those who bought heavily of these goods were Marshall Field & Co. and Joel Gutman & Co. Pardridge & Netcher bought heavily throughout the entire sale.

Colored surah serges, 19 inches in width, sold at 26 and 32 cents a yard. Wider and better grades brought 37 and 41 cents a yard. Black armures sold at 45 and 55 cents a yard. Taffeta rayes brought 35 and 37½ cents a yard. The better grade of taffeta, raye broche brought 50 cents a yard. Some Scotch plaid taffetas brought 62 cents a yard. Peu de soie brought from 60 to 83½ cents a yard. The bidding on the black gros grains was particularly lively. Bids ran rapidly to 82½ cents for the most desirable lots.

Few pieces of goods brought over $1 a yard. The prices for the most part ranged between 35 and 80 cents, and seldom went above or below for any grades.

HUSBAND AND WIFE FOUND DEAD

Robert Fair Believed to Have Committed Murder and Suicide.

Robert Fair, an insurance agent, and his wife were found dead at noon yesterday in their apartment, at 507 Third Avenue. It is thought by their neighbors that Fair shot his wife and then killed himself. A pistol was found near the dead man's outstretched right hand.

Fair, who was about forty years old, was married about thirteen years ago. He was prosperous for a long time, and his home life seemed to be a happy one. He began to drink about five years ago, and then domestic troubles followed. It was known to the occupants of the house that he frequently treated his wife with great brutality. The woman bore his abuse patiently until about two months ago, when she also acquired the drinking habit. Stormy scenes became more frequent, and Mrs. Fair finally went to her sister's home.

She returned to her old home Tuesday to get her clothing. Finding the rooms locked, she got a boy to enter through a fire escape and open the door. Her husband was at home in a drunken sleep, and was awakened by the noise she made in packing her clothes. The couple were soon heard quarreling violently, but they soon procured whisky, and then comparative quiet followed. It is supposed that Fair shot his wife when she was in a stupor, and then killed himself.

Egg Harbor's Forest Fires Peril.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Sept. 25.—Forest fires threatened this city to-day. A change of wind caused the fire toenter the city limits. Every man strong enough to carry a shovel fought the flames, the roar of which is heard for miles. Many were overcome by the intense heat. The residence of Louis Young and a new barn owned by George Lehmer were totally destroyed during the night.

The eighth annual opening of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 8 o'clock this evening.

Dr. S. H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, will deliver an address, and there will be special music by the Lenox Orchestra and Miss Cartzdafner.

The entire building, including the educational department, classrooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys, &c., will be open for inspection.

SALE OF THE BARTLETT BOOKS

A Beautiful Missal of 1515 Sold for $20.25 and Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County" for $12.

The second and concluding day of the sale of Edwin Bartlett's books took place yesterday at Bangs & Co.'s warerooms. As on the first day, a number of old and rare examples of printing were disposed of. Some of the prices obtained were:

Smith & Deane's "Journals and Notes of Portland, Me.," Portland, 1849, $2.63; "History of Haverhill," by B. L. Mirick, folding view, octavo boards, uncut, Haverhill, 1832, $5.25; thirty-two numbers of "Masterpieces of European Art," $5.12; "Paradise Lost," plates by John Martin, full morocco, London, 1850, $4; Donald G. Mitchell's "First Gleanings," first edition, large paper, uncut, Harper's, 1847, $3.13; "Moniteur de la Mode," complete from 1845 to 1855, colored and other plates, ten volumes, quarto, calf, gilt, $12.50; Mercein's "New-York Directory," quaint cuts, 1821, post octavo, $2.75; Nicholson's Bookbinding, 12mo., Philadelphia, 1856, $3, to Mr. De Vinnie; J. G. Palfrey's "History of New-England," maps, best edition, three volumes, octavo, Boston, 1859, $4.50; "Paul and Virginia," plates on india paper, fine copy, London, 1839, $3.75.

The next lot was a curious literary study. It consisted of forty-two 12mos. of "Poets of Minor Importance." Among the names included were Cynthia Taggart, Miss Gould, William Allen Butler, S. L. Fairchild, Miss Meuloch, and Bernard Barton. Many copies were "first editions," but in their case first editions "did not count," as they all went together at 17 cents apiece.

Fourteen volumes of Punch of various dates went at 95 cents. The twelve volumes of Moore's "Rebellion Record," becoming scarce owing to the great number of copies mutilated by portrait collectors, 1861-67, brought $13.20; Ridpath's "Cyclopedia of Universal History," three volumes, quarto, new, $5.10; O'Reilly's "History of Rochester, N. Y.," 1838, $5; Samuel Rogers's "Poems," with engravings after Turner, Stothard, &c., elegantly bound by Hayday, London, 1838, $14; John Ruskin's "Modern Painters," beautiful, engraved plates, five volumes, imperial octavo, uncut, rare, London, 1851-60, fine set; Vol. 1, fifth edition; Vol. 2, fourth edition; Vols. 3, 4, 5, first edition, $110; Henry Brayton Ives copy went at $155 a volume.

Sandys's "Ovid," London, 1640, first classic translated in America, brought only $5, against $29 recorded last season. Strickland's "Queens of England," eight volumes, quarto, Colburn, 1852, $18.40, an advance; "Salome; a Tragedy," by Oscar Wilde, one of 500 copies, London, 1894, $5.50; Wilkes's "Expedition," six volumes, and atlas, $7.20.

Alexander Wilson's "American Ornithology," with life by Orde, three volumes, small quarto, and folio volume of richly colored plates of birds, fine clean copy, New-York and Philadelphia, 1828, brought $88; and Wood's "Natural History," three volumes, imperial, octavo, London, 1865, $6.38.

A beautifully illustrated missal, post, 12mo., Venice, 1515, spotless in condition, with music and pictures, went to Bidwell at $20.25.

The concluding sensation was found in Jay Gould' "History of Delaware County and Border Wars of New-York," containing a sketch of the early settlements in the county, and a history of the late anti-rent difficulties in Delaware, with other historical and miscellaneous matter never before published. This book was illustrated with a portrait of Pratt, and was published at Roxbury in 1856. The portrait occurs very seldom. After a spirited contest for this small book, it brought $12.

TO LAY OUT NEW DISTRICTS

Board of Aldermen Directed to Convene on Sept. 30 and Reapportion the Thirteenth Senate District.

Judge Beekman, presiding at an Extraordinary Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday issued a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the Board of Aldermen to convene on Monday, Sept. 30, and proceed at once to reapportion the Thirteenth Senate District into three Assembly districts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The apportionment made previously by the Aldermen has been declared by Judge Beekman to have been made in violation of the Constitutional provisions relative to equality in population in the Assembly districts.

The writ directs the Aldermen to divide the district into three Assembly districts as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be convenient, and in as compact a form as is practicable. The division is to be made in such a manner that no one of the Assembly districts, as compared with another, shall contain a greater excess of population than the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, of an election district, according to the State enumeration of 1892.

The court adjourned until Oct. 2, on which date the Board of Aldermen is required to make a report of its action in obedience to the writ.

The decision of Judge Beekman almost caused consternation in the Bureau of Elections yesterday. It wipes out the present established lines of the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Assembly Districts, which are contained in the Thirteenth Senate District, and necessitates the recreation of the three Assembly districts on new and distinct lines from the old, and in turn also necessitates largely the making of new election districts. At present the Third Assembly District is cut up into forty-two election districts. There are thirty-six election districts in the Fifth Assembly District and thirty-nine in the Seventh Assembly District. The changing of the Assembly district lines will affect many of the election districts as now laid out, and the officials of the election districts will have to do much of their work over again.

The reapportioning of this Senate district creates a good deal of confusion. In the first place, the election districts will have to be recreated. It will be necessary to reassign the election officers in the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Districts. New oath books for election officers will have to be printed, and new maps of the three Assembly districts with the new lines will have to be prepared, and polling places will have to be changed where the districts are affected. None of this work can be started before probably Oct. 2, and the first day of registration is Tuesday, Oct. 8.

AMBOHIMENA PASS TRAVERSED

French Troops Have Surmounted the Last Obstacle in the Way of Their Conquest of Madagascar.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Dispatches from Madagascar report a great victory for the French troops. According to these advices, the French, without loss, completely routed the entire Hova force Sept. 19 and captured the pass across the Ambohimena Mountains.

The French advance guard had reached Antoby, which is seventy kilometers from Antananarivo, the Madagascan capital, and the objective point of the French expedition.

Cotton Prices Go Up.

Neill's estimate of a cotton crop of 7,200,000 bales, when a much larger yield had been anticipated, gave prices an upward start in Liverpool yesterday. The New-York market followed this lead, and prices advanced about 17 points, or 1-6c a pound, with exceptionally heavy trading. There were concessions afterward, but the market closed at an advance of 10 points, or 1-10c a pound for active options. Sales reached 382,800 bales. October options closed at 8.35 cents a pound, November at 8.43 cents, with succeeding options at about the same ratio of advance. March closed at 8.71 cents.

Hurt While Boarding a Car.

Ferdinand Wagner, a florist, who has charge of the Fresh Air Home at Summit, N. J., was hurt yesterday afternoon at the Third Avenue Railroad's loop, near the Post Office, while attempting to board a moving cable car.

He was struck by the shaft of a passing wagon and thrown to the ground, narrowly escaping being run over by the car. Mr. Wagner was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from internal injuries and shock.

Maurice Freund Indicted for Perjury.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered an indictment against Maurice V. Freund, the real estate dealer at 177 Broadway, for perjury.

Freund was accused of swearing falsely when called as an expert in several damage suits brought against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company by property owners. Freund was allowed to appear before the Grand Jury yesterday, which is a rare privilege for an accused.

SPRUCE IV. WINS A RACE

The American Boat Beaten by 23 Seconds in 12 Miles.

WIND TRIED TO BOX THE COMPASS

Mr. Brand Outsailed His American Rival and Won Cleverly—Ethelwynn had Lots of Luck During the Race.

Spruce IV. won a race from the Ethelwynn yesterday by 23 seconds. It was the second contest that was completed for the Seawanhaka international trophy for small boats, and now the record stands a win each for the American and English boats. The Spruce won the race by superior handling on the part of Mr. Brand. He took quick advantage of every little slant of wind, and worked the tide to perfection.

Mr. Brand was highly elated over his win, and, when receiving the congratulations of the yachtsmen at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club house at Oyster Bay, quietly remarked that he had had to work to win, and that the Ethelwynn had given him a hard race.

The Oneida, Commodore Benedict's flagship, anchored at the starting line at noon and soon had the course marked and the tiny racers ready to start. The starting signal was given at 12:30. The wind was from the southeast, light, and the first leg was a broad reach on the starboard tack. The Spruce was the first across the line, with the Ethelwynn a little behind, but to windward of the Englishman. The Ethelwynn at once began to outfoot the Spruce, and after twenty minutes' sailing was well in the lead.

The wind then hauled to the east-northeast, and the Ethelwynn, catching the slant first, gained a good deal through being in the windward position. The Spruce tacked to port, and then followed in the wake of the American boat. The change in the wind made the rest of this leg a beat, and each boat had to make four tacks to weather the mark. The times taken at the first mark were: Ethelwynn, 1:15:15; Spruce, 1:18:32, showing a gain of 3 minutes 17 seconds for the Ethelwynn.

The second leg was to the northwest, and it was a close reach on the starboard tack. The tide, which was running to the west, aided the tiny racers considerably, and they made quick time to the second mark. The Ethelwynn continued to gain, and turned the stake 4 minutes 4 seconds ahead of the Spruce. The times taken at this mark were: Ethelwynn, 1:36:37; Spruce, 1:40:41. The Ethelwynn on this leg had gained 47 seconds.

The wind was still traveling to the north, and as they turned the mark, booms were eased off to port, making it a broad reach. This point of sailing is the Briton's best, but the Spruce gained very little on the Ethelwynn, and at the end of the first round the Ethelwynn was 3 minutes 58 seconds in the lead. The times at the home mark were: Ethelwynn, 2:02:55; Spruce, 2:06:53. On the broad reach the Spruce had gained 6 seconds.

On the second round the first leg should have been a beat to windward, but the wind seemed disposed to favor the yachts and backed round the south again, and so it was another reach on the starboard tack. The tide was still running to the west, and Skipper Ball of the Ethelwynn stood well in toward Lloyd's Neck to get out of it. In doing so, however, he lost the freshening breeze that was coming out of Oyster Bay. Mr. Brand took every advantage of this and the Spruce began to close up on the American boat. At 2:25 the wind changed again to southeast, and the Ethelwynn was in luck again. She got the change first, and walked away from the Spruce. The wind was quite strong for these tiny boats, and they slipped through the water in rare style. Before the change in the wind the Spruce had taken the lead. The Ethelwynn, however, with the new wind ran down on her rival, and, drawing through her lee, turned the stake boat 10 seconds in the lead. The times were: Ethelwynn, 2:39:38; Spruce, 2:39:48. On this leg the Spruce had gained 3 minutes 48 seconds, in spite of the little luck the Ethelwynn had owing to the change of wind.

The race from this point to the finish was close and exciting. The wind was much stronger from the southwest, and it was a close reach to the next mark. The Spruce began to creep up on the Ethelwynn, and at 2:48 had blanketed and passed her. The Ethelwynn pulled through her rival's lee again, but the wind lightened considerably, and the Spruce went to the front once more. The wind died right out, and for a while the yachts drifted. A little puff favored the Ethelwynn, and she passed the Spruce for the second time on this leg. Then the wind came in from the south, and spinnakers were set to port.

For twenty minutes the two boats ran side by side, and then the wind hauled around to the northeast. The Ethelwynn got the change first, and, quickly drawing ahead, turned the fifth mark 40 seconds in the lead. The times taken were: Ethelwynn, 3:26:59; Spruce, 3:27:39, showing a gain for the Ethelwynn of 30 seconds.

Back the wind hauled again to the southeast, and then still more southerly, and it was a beat to the finish. The Spruce began to work out to windward. Mr. Brand worked the tide by several short tacks, while Mr. Ball made a long board to the eastward. The wind, going to the south, favored the Ethelwynn, and she went for the finishing line very fast, but the Minima Club boat had gained too much, and the Spruce crossed the line first, a winner, at 4:25:44. The Ethelwynn's time was 4:26:07. On the beat home the Spruce had gained 1 minute 3 seconds, and she won a hard-fought race by 23 seconds.

The elapsed time and gains over each leg were as follows:

FIRST LEG.

	Elapsed Time.	Gain.
Ethelwynn	1:15:15	3:17
Spruce	1:18:32	...

SECOND LEG.

Ethelwynn	0:21:22	0:47
Spruce	0:22:09	...

THIRD LEG.

Spruce	0:26:12	0:06
Ethelwynn	0:26:18	...

FOURTH LEG.

Spruce	0:32:55	3:48
Ethelwynn	0:36:43	...

FIFTH LEG.

Ethelwynn	0:47:21	0:30
Spruce	0:47:51	...

SIXTH LEG.

Spruce	0:58:05	1:08
Ethelwynn	0:59:08	...

Following is the summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Spruce	12:30:00	4:25:44	3:55:44
Ethelwynn	12:30:00	4:26:07	3:56:07

To-day the two yachts will meet again over a course to windward or leeward and return.

SOMETHING ABOUT MR. ROSE.

The Challenger for the America's Cup New in Yachting.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The United Press has obtained information concerning Mr. Charles D. Rose, who, through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club of Ryde, Isle of Wight, has challenged for the America's Cup. Mr. Rose is the second son of the late Sir John Rose, Bart., of Canada. His mother was formerly Miss Emmet-Temple of Rutland, Vt. It is understood that Mr. Lowe, an American gentleman who has some horses in training in England, is associated with Mr. Rose in building the new challenger for the cup, and experts therefore do not regard the enterprise as of purely British origin.

Sir John Rose, the father of the challenger for the cup, assumed the management of the financial affairs of the Duchy of Cornwall for the Prince of Wales, when he settled in England fifteen years ago, and is credited with having greatly improved the finances of his Royal Highness during his administration.

Mrs. Frances Sloane Stanley, a daughter of Sir John Rose, was at one time a prominent figure in society at Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales.

Concerning the expressed intention of Sir George Newnes to build a cutter to compete for the America's Cup, The Field says:

"Sir George Newnes, like Mr. Rose, has only lately taken up yachting, but Mr. Rose's challenge prevents Sir George from entering the competition."

Mr. Rose said to-day that a letter embodying a formal challenge for the cup cannot be written until Saturday, when a meeting of the committee of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club will be held and the form of the challenge considered. The challenge, he said, would, of course, have to be forwarded through the Royal Victoria Club.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Passed East—Steam yachts Marguerite, Guy Loomis, and Barracouta, John R. Fell.

Passed West—Steam yachts Embla, John H. Hannan; Nomad, T. J. Byrne; Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt; Nirvana, W. R. Sands; Magnolia, Henry Belknap, and Tillie, W. H. Starbuck. Sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver. Schooner yacht Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig, from Larchmont, arrived here this forenoon and went out of commission. Sloop yacht Nita, R. B. Birchard, was launched this afternoon, and remains here at anchor.

BROOKLYNS' LUCKY WIN.

The Game with Boston Was Called at the End of the Sixth Inning.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Washington, 7; New-York, 6.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Cincinnati, 15; St. Louis, 8.
St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 4. (Second game.)
Pittsburg, 11; Louisville, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	83	42	.664
2—Cleveland	83	45	.649
3—Philadelphia	77	50	.606
4—Chicago	70	56	.556
5—Boston	69	58	.543
6—Brooklyn	69	59	.539
7—Pittsburg	69	60	.535
8—New-York	65	62	.512
9—Cincinnati	64	62	.508
10—Washington	41	83	.331
11—St. Louis	38	90	.297
12—Louisville	34	95	.264

There was reason for complaint when the Bostons kicked over the traces yesterday at Umpire Murray for calling the Brooklyn-Boston game at Eastern Park on account of darkness, as the sun was shining bright in the West, even though there were heavy clouds overhead. About 1,600 persons witnessed the game, and while they were anxious to see the Brooklyns win, they were nevertheless almost as much surprised as the Bostons when Umpire Murray called "game." Only six innings had been played, and it still lacked two minutes of 5 o'clock.

The sun continued to shine brightly for fully fifteen to twenty minutes after "game" had been called, while darkness did not set in for an hour after.

The game, so far as played, was excellent, the pitching of both Dolan and Daub being all that could be expected. Brilliant running catches were made by Daly and Bannon, and the fielding in general was good.

The Brooklyns scored two runs in the first inning, one of which was earned. Griffin led off with a clean hit, and Foutz was given his base on balls. Corcoran was then given a life by Nash, which filled the bases. Lachance went out on a foul fly to Bannon, and a two-base hit by Anderson to right field scored Griffin and Foutz. The Bostons tied the score in the fourth inning. Nash hit out a two-bagger to left, and after Tucker was out Harrington was given his base on balls. Ryan retired on a foul fly to Grim, but Dolan and Bannon hit safe, scoring Nash and Harrington.

In the fifth inning Grim got a three-base hit, and scored on Griffin's out. This gave the Brooklyns the lead by a run.

The home team were favored with a little more luck in the sixth inning, when they added one more run to their score. Corcoran was given his base on an error, stole second on an error by Tucker, went to third on a sacrifice by Lachance, and scored on Anderson's long fly to Duffy.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Bannon, rf..0	1	1	0	0	0	
Long, ss....0	0	0	0	4	1	
Duffy, cf....0	0	2	0	0		
Tenney, lf..0	0	1	0	0		
Nash, 3b...1	2	0	3	0		
Tucker, 1b..0	1	1	1	0	2	
Har'g'n, 2b.1	0	1	2	0		
Ryan, c....0	0	2	0	0		
Dolan, p....0	1	0	3	0		
Total.....2	4	18	12	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf...1	1	0	1	0	0	
Foutz, rf....1	0	0	0	0	0	
Cor'c'n, ss..1	0	2	4	1		
L'ch'ce, 1b..0	0	9	0	0		
And'son, lf..0	1	0	0	1		
Daly, 2b....0	0	5	2	0		
Shoch, 3b...0	0	0	3	0		
Grim, c.....1	1	2	0	0		
Daub, p....0	0	0	2	0		
Total.....4	3	18	11	2		

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—2
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit—Grim. Two-base hits—Anderson, Nash. Sacrifice hit—Lachance. Hit by pitched ball—Nash. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

BEATEN ONCE MORE.

This Time the Washingtons Defeat the New-Yorks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Washington won in the tenth inning to-day, when, with two men out, Anderson singled to right, scoring two runs. Mercer pitched a much steadier game than Dohney, and received better support. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Brown, cf..0	0	1	0	0		
Joyce, 3d...1	1	1	2	0		
Abbey, rf...0	1	3	2	0		
McGuire, c..1	0	4	0	1		
Selbach, lf..3	3	1	0	0		
Cart'gt, 1b..2	2	16	3	0		
Crooks, 2b..0	1	0	8	0		
De Mont, ss.0	1	2	1	0		
Mercer, p...0	0	2	3	0		
*Anderson .0	1	0	0	0		
Total 7	10	30	17	1		

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss...1	1	5	6	0		
Tiernan, rf.1	2	1	0	0		
Van Haltr'n.0	0	1	0	0		
G.Davis, 2b.0	0	2	2	0		
H

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation.
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Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
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At new location. October 2d.
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School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate depts.
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Miss Etelka Utassi, Teacher of the
pianoforte according to the methods of Liszt and Leschetizky, has resumed her lessons. May be seen at Steinway Hall, Room 9, daily, from 11 to 12.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

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Eeinecke, Leipzig, and Hans Huber, Basel, will accept a limited number of piano pupils. May be seen at Steinway Hall, Room 9, daily, from 11 to 12.

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1st. To the establishment of a limited OUT OF COURSE CLASS—ALL PRIVATE TUITION,
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Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Heidenfeld Institute.
Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.
Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.
FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Primary Department.
Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Mount Morris Latin School,
80 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Woodbridge School,
617 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS will be held from Sept. 30th to Oct. 5th, beginning each day at 9:30 A. M.
MATRICULATION AND REGISTRATION begin Oct. 2nd.
THE ACADEMIC YEAR commences on Monday, Oct. 7th.
SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

Columbia Grammar School,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
One Hundred and Thirty-second Year.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.
Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Catalogues on application.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50TH ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30. Principal at office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
NOW OPEN.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

The Cutler School
WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

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NO. 9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

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LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE WORLD
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park, West 71st and 72d Streets, New-York.
SUITES OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, WITH ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS, MAY NOW BE ENGAGED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR OR TRANSIENTLY.
ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.
American or European Plan.
This hotel offers most luxurious accommodations to tourists and families. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.
Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, facilitating quick communication with all parts of the city.
In size, location, and appointments THE MAJESTIC is unequaled. J. H. KING,
(Formerly of Tampa Bay Hotel, Fla.)

Sherman Square Hotel
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST. WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

THE SHERWOOD,
5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 25TH. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK; AMERICAN PLAN.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York. A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

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Help
Is Needed.
Employers in search of competent help naturally turn to the advertising columns of The New-York Times. It has come to be generally understood that men and women who seek employment through The Times are trustworthy and are the sort of help most desirable.

HOTEL ST. ANDREW,
72D ST. AND GRAND BOULEVARD, N. Y.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.
WILL OPEN SEPT. 25.
A delightful city hotel residence for families. Thoroughly fire-proof, built in the latest, most approved style. CENTRALLY SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THE GREAT PARKS, 72d Street being a Parkway connecting Central and Riverside Parks. In touch with all parts of the city by means of the elevated, cable, and eight other lines. The CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER. Rooms, single or en suite. Address
DAVIS & FOSTER, Managers.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66TH ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA. } AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
THE PALACE HOTEL
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Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science. LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER.
Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

HOTEL BALMORAL,
LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.
Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE. MODERATE PRICES.
RODGERS & CO.

THE SEVILLIA, 117 WEST 58th ST.
A few apartments may be secured from Oct. 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Rentals by the year only.

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Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,300 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 370 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

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NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

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1,969 Broadway, 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 25 AND 11 WEST.—Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.; handsomely furnished suites of rooms.

41st ST., 48 EAST.—Double and single rooms; location and board excellent; table board; moderate rate; reference.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or single; parlor, dining room; references.

82 IRVING PLACE.—Three large rooms, parlor floor; private bath; also other rooms, single or en suite.

150 EAST 87th ST.—Large rooms, newly carpeted and furnished; excellent table; references exchanged.

432 MADISON AV.—Two sunny, square rooms; closets; also hall rooms; corner house; references.

A.—BOARDERS WANTED.—120 Madison Av.; handsomely furnished large front and hall rooms; private baths; references.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; families or gentlemen; with board; also single rooms; references.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Large, pleasant also medium-sized room, without board; references.

19 WEST 46th ST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

29th ST., 101, COR. 4th AV.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; single; suite; southern exposure; breakfast optional; references.

38th ST., 35 WEST.—Large furnished back room; good closet, running water, use of bath.

55 WEST 39th ST.—A large front room and hall bedroom to rent, furnished, to gentlemen; private family; reference.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM.—Nicely furnished, with private family; references; vicinity Madison Square. Address B., 1,227 Broadway.

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HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

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THE
HARDMAN PIANO.
"THE ONLY PIANO WHICH IMPROVES UNDER USAGE." THE CHOICE OF THE MOST INTELLIGENT CLASS EVERYWHERE.
We also control the factory of E. G. Harrington & Co., manufacturing the
STANDARD PIANO
which for twenty years has had an enviable reputation with the American public. This instrument contains all the latest improvements, three pedals, muffler, &c., is made in beautiful natural wood cases, and is sold at reasonable prices, and on very easy monthly payments.
An immense stock of slightly used and second-hand pianos of all makes.
Pianos to rent a specialty at low prices. Tuning, Carting, and Repairing expeditiously done.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
FIFTH AVE. AND 19TH ST.

EMERSON PIANOS
TO RENT AND FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
92 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

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EVERY SUNDAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:20 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Returning leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
LAST SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.
TO GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:40 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.
Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn.
Hourly from 8:03 A. M. to 10:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

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DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LOW RATE EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS.
$8. $8. For Round Trip. $8. $8.
Via WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. next SATURDAY, SEPT. 28. Tickets good to return until Sept. 30, giving two entire days, either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

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Summer Homes on Long Island.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

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FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS. $1 No trash. Call or address W. S. Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2. Everything guaranteed, $1 weekly.

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SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.
With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,
"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."
WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.
In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.
The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.
There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Sunday Night, Sept. 29.
FESTIVAL CONCERTS.
OVERTURE—"Leonore" (No. 3, in C).....Orchestra } Beethoven
SCENA and ARIA—"Ah perfido"..
Mme. von Januschowsky
OVERTURE—"Don Giovanni" Orchestra } Mozart
ARIA for Tenor, "Don Giovanni"..
Mr. Barron Berthald
OVERTURE—"Tannhauser".Orchestra
ARIA of Elizabeth. } Mme. von Janu- } Wagner
DUET—Elizabeth and Tannhauser... } schowsky & Mr. Barron Berthald
FANTASY—"Hansel and Gretel"..
Orchestra—Humperdink
ARIA from "Hans Heiling,"..Mr. William Merteps .....Marschner
TWO SONGS....Mme. von Januschowsky } Liszt
SYMPHONIC POEM, "Les Preludes".. } Orchestra
POPULAR PRICES.....Seats now on sale.
25 cts. 50 cts. 75 cts. $1.00.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Mat. Wed. & Sat. NATE SALSBURY'S
SEE THAT CAKE WALK! BLACK AMERICA!
EVENING AT 8. 300—DARKIES.—300

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
The Schliersee Peasant Theatre Co.,
direct from Germany.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH.
The Crucifix Carver of Ammergau.
Popular prices from 25c. to $1.50.
Seats now on sale.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 24th Week Du Maurier's Trilby
Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

BIJOU. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
Three straight hours of fun. A big hit.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
"Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS
Evenings, 8:30. Saturday, Matinée at 2:15.

GARRICK, 35th St., nr. B'way. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2. Mr. Richard Mansfield, Lessee
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN
E. M. & Joseph Holland.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
in A GILDED FOOL.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
J. M. HILL.....Mgr. Mat. Sat'y, 2:15.
THE CAPITOL. A Drama in 4 acts, by Augustus Thomas.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

DALY'S
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW,
and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the latest successful Parisian novelty,
LE COLLIER DE LA REINE.
THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE.
Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c.
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.

TO-NIGHT, 8:15. PALMER'S FOURTH WEEK
CARRIAGES 11. MATINEE SAT.
DELLA FOX
The popular new comic opera, FLEUR-DE-LIS. By Goodwin & Furst.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:30 to 10:45. Matinée Saturday, 2 to 4:30.
FRANCIS WILSON.
3d week Sullivan and Burnaud's comic opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
NEW SERIES LIVING PICTURES.
CLARA WIELAND, VAIDIS SISTERS.
Sam Lockhart's Trained Elephants.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.....At 8
DAN'L FROHMAN.....Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat. at 2.
Prologue begins 8 sharp. First act begins 8:30.
E. H. SOTHERN in THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE B'way & 35th St.
Last week Whitney Opera Co. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
TO-NIGHT, SOUVENIR ROBROY
NIGHT, 250th Performance.
Next Week, Mr. Walker Whiteside.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2
4th Week of The Big Success. PRINCESS BONNIE.
Great Cast. Chorus of Fifty.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
MR. JOHN DREW. THAT IMPRUDENT YOUNG COUPLE.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Saturday.

14TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR 6TH AV.
CLARA MORRIS To-night, CAMILLE Frid., ARTICLE 47.
Sat. Mat., Raymonde; Sat. Eve., Miss Moulton.
Next Week—Chauncey Olcott, The Irish Artist.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., Bet. Lex. & 3d Avs. Vaudeville, Noon to Midnight
George Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
Richard Golden, Billie Barlow; 40 others.

PASTOR'S. A NEW HIT!
20TH CENTURY MAIDS—TRIL-L-BEE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
MARIE WAINWRIGHT
In Sheridan Knowles's best comedy,
THE LOVE CHASE.
NEXT WEEK—ROB ROY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Sporting Duchess.
MATS. WED. AND SAT., 2. EVE., 8.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats. Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SOWING THE WIND.
NEXT WEEK—20TH CENTURY GI

MR. SCHIEREN'S FINAL NO

Positively Declines to Run Again for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn.

REPUBLICANS HAVE A CONFERENCE

Franklin Woodruff Names Alfred T. White—Talk Without Action —A Man Who Would Vote for the Devil.

Mayor Schieren publicly declared yesterday that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn and that under no circumstances would he accept a renomination.

Since Mayor Schieren returned to Brooklyn Sunday night he has been in consultation with his friends. They have pleaded with him to accept a renomination, and he has given the subject much thought, the result of which he gave yesterday in the following statement:

In answer to many and urgent requests daily made that I would be a candidate for the Mayoralty, I now repeat what I have already several times said, that I will not under any circumstances whatever accept a nomination.

For nearly two years past my official work has been occupying practically my whole time and thought. How much labor the business administration of the office of Mayor of Brooklyn involves can only be realized by one in daily contact with its affairs. And I have never given to my own business closer or more constant attention than has been given to the duties of my office since I have held it. The same is true of my associates in the Administration. Both my business and my health now absolutely forbid me to assume such a burden for another term.

Mayor Schieren, speaking of the kind of a man who, he believed, should succeed him in office, said that Alfred T. White, the present City Works Commissioner, was the right man. He added:

"Please to say for me that no man knows as much about this office or would better officiate in it than Mr. White. I'm for him heartily. He's the best man for the place. An excellent gentleman."

Now that Mayor Schieren is out of the race, the friends of other candidates are forcing to public notice their leaders. There are two at present who seem to be at the head of the list. They are William Cullen Bryant and Fire Commissioner Frederick W. Wurster.

Then there are others in the persons of William Berri of The Standard-Union, Charles A. Moore of the Montauk Club, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and John Gascoine.

Mr. Bryant and Mr. Wurster are residents of the Eastern District, and are personal friends. It is believed by the knowing ones that one of these two will get the prize.

It is said that after Alfred T. White, Mayor Schieren's next choice is William Berri. Mr. Berri has been most friendly with Mayor Schieren during his administration, and has frequently been called into conferences regarding the affairs of the city.

It is the general opinion that whoever gets the Republican nomination for Mayor must first make his peace with Jacob Worth, who is Thomas C. Platt's representative in Brooklyn.

The parlors of the Brooklyn Republican Club, on Pierrepont Street, was the scene of a conference last evening, called to discuss candidates and policies. It was a failure, so far as its announced object was concerned. Franklin Woodruff presided.

Among those present were Theodore B. Willis, A. W. Gleason, Congressman Denis M. Hurley, ex-Supervisor Lester W. Beasley, Major Bell of Gravesend, Howard B. Smith, Charles H. Colton, Stillman F. Kneeland, A. H. Perry, J. J. Chambers, Assemblyman Friday, who remained on the stoop, and George Buchanan, the keeper of the Hall of Records.

Mr. Woodruff stated the object of the meeting, and referred in glowing terms to the administration of Mayor Schieren, and especially to the excellent work performed in the interest of the city by Alfred T. White, Commissioner of City Works. He said he would like to see Mr. White renominated by the Republicans, as he was capable, energetic, honest, and a man who believed in seeing that when one dollar was appropriated it meant that one hundred cents should be spent for the city.

Mr. White is an independent Democrat, but this Mr. Woodruff failed to mention to his Republican colleagues.

Stillman F. Kneeland offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, First—That a Committee of One Hundred be appointed to take such steps as to it shall be deemed advisable, looking toward the nomination and election this Fall of men who shall truly represent the Republican Party, and serve the best interests of the City of Brooklyn.

Second—That such committee shall consist of the President of the Brooklyn Republican Club, Franklin Woodruff; Theodore S. Willis, William H. Ziegler, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and A. J. Perry, and such others as shall be selected by them, each ward to have at least two representatives.

A. W. Gleason said he was sorry Mr. Schieren had declined, as he had hoped to see him a candidate. He declared the Republicans had made a serious mistake in not coalescing with the independent Democrats last year. He believed in a non-partisan ticket that could be supported locally by the independents.

"But if the convention selected a hide-bound Republican," he said, "I would vote for the candidate.

"I'd vote for the devil if he was on the Republican ticket. I voted for 'Jake' Worth for Sheriff once—God forgive me—and I'd vote for him for Mayor if the City Convention nominated him, but I would prefer to vote for Edward M. Shepard, who is an honest man."

Most of those present gave opinions, but no action was taken.

FRIGHTENED BY A NEWSPAPER

A Hansom Cab Horse Runs Away—Three Persons Hurt.

As Thomas Collins, a cab driver in the employ of William Thompson of 57 Irving Place, was driving a hansom containing two men in Broadway last night, the horse took fright at a newspaper in the street, and ran away. At Thirty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue the hansom came in collision with a pillar of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad. The axle of the hansom was broken by the shock, and Collins and the two passengers were thrown to the pavement.

Collins sustained a fracture of his right arm and a number of bruises, while the passengers were also injured about the body. The passengers refused to give their names or addresses, and also refused medical attendance.

An ambulance was summoned, and took Collins to his home, at 535 Third Avenue.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Duer and Miss Duer to Return in November.—Mrs. William Duer and Miss Katharine Duer, who have been living abroad for two years, will return to this country in November. Miss Duer was one of the belles of the American Legation in Paris this season. She will be introduced to the social world of this city at a large reception to be given in her honor this Winter.

—Miss Pell at Delaware Water Gap.—Miss Mary Duane Pell, who has been spending the Summer at Narrangansett Pier and Milford, Penn., is now at the Delaware Water Gap. Miss Pell will open her town house, 22 West Thirtieth Street, about the middle of November.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Barnes in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes, who have been spending part of the Summer at their cottage, at Nantucket, Mass., and at Saratoga N. Y., have returned to their apartments at the Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street.

—Miss Pauline C. Chapin Coming Home.—Miss Pauline C. Chapin of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, who has been spending the Summer in Europe, as the guest of her sister, the Marquise de la Tour de Villard, at Aix-les-Bains, will return to her home here soon.

—Her Country House Closed.—Mrs. Daniel Appleton has closed her country place, Rockhurst, at Premium Point, New-Rochelle, and is at her town residence, 122 West Seventy-second Street.

—A Bicycle Tea.—The Staten Island Ladies' Club will give a "bicycle tea" on their grounds, in Davis Avenue, Livingston, S. I., on the afternoon of Oct. 4.

THE WANING NEWPORT SEASON

A Picnic Given by Members of the British Legation to the Friends Who Have Entertained Them.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 25.—The permanent residents, beaten Tuesday at baseball by the cottagers, have challenged for another game, and it will be played next Tuesday. The proceeds, by mutual consent, are to be devoted to the fund for an old ladies' home.

The principal social event to-day was a picnic at Vaucluse, given by the members of the British Legation in appreciation of social courtesies received during the season. H. O. Bax-Ironsides, chief Secretary of the embassy, had general charge. Among the guests were J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Miss Grace Wilson, R. I. Wilson, Jr., Miss Whitehouse, Miss Clews, Count Sierstorpff, the Misses Brice, Sanford Beattie, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Miss Clapp, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Walter Andrews, J. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Tailer, Lady Elleen and Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, Miss Beach, F. W. Andrews, Jr., and Miss Sherman.

Prof. A. Winser closed his series of French conferences to-day, speaking on "Le Maréchal de Castellane" at Mrs. William S. Wells's.

Mrs. George Collins had a reception to-day.

Mrs. William H. Osgood and Mrs. J. Watts Kearney entertained at dinner this evening.

Archibald Rogers, who has entered in the golf tournaments, arrived to-day and is the guest of H. M. Brooks.

Goold Hoyt is visiting Goold Redmond.

Other arrivals to-day include Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, returning from Tuxedo; C. R. Wainwright and J. R. Wainwright, to go to West Island; Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Pell of New-York, and Mrs. G. Colgate and Miss Bingham of Washington.

Judge W. Bookstaver, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. G. R. Preston, Miss Preston, and Mrs. G. L. Rives left for New-York to-day, and John W. Ellis for Westbury.

Mrs. William Astor closes her villa and leaves for Rhinebeck to-morrow.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has returned from New-York. She and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt were driving on Bellevue Avenue to-day. Miss Vanderbilt daily receives a score of bouquets and floral pieces from friends, offering congratulations upon her engagement.

Mr. Laycock's guests on the Valhalla were James J. Van Alen, Miss Tailer, Miss Grace Wilson, Lord Dunraven, Lady Eileen, and Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quinlin, Mrs. M. H. Herbert, and George Wood.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt will close Marble House Friday and go to New-York, opening her residence there.

The engagement was announced to-day of Miss Mary F. Hunter, second daughter of Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter and sister of William R. Hunter, to Shafter Howard of San Francisco. Miss Hunter is a niece of George Peabody Wetmore and of W. W. Sherman, and is well known in society. Mr. Howard is a leading wholesale merchant in the West.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Georger—Emery.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—A society wedding of special brilliancy was celebrated at Flemington's First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, when Miss Florence Baker Emery was married to F. Frederic Georger. The bride is the youngest daughter of W. Edgar Emery of the firm of Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., of New-York and Kansas City. The groom is the grandson of C. Godfrey Gunther. He is a member of the firm of Brooke & Georger, real estate brokers, of New-York.

Rose Lodge, Mr. Emery's country seat, and the church were tastefully trimmed with palms, evergreens, and potted plants and cut flowers.

The bride was attired in a white satin gown, trimmed with pearls. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss May Emery, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Hellen, Miss Hildegard Ullman, Miss Estella Canda, and Miss Marie Lamayne of New-York. They were dressed in white taffeta, trimmed with pink and Valenciennes lace. They carried bouquets of roses. The best man was Walter Pierpont Bigelow of New-York.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George S. Mott, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New-York City. A canopy was erected from the residence to the church. The bride was given away by her father.

The ushers were Henry P. Hall, George H. Brooke, and Mr. John E. Bradshad of New-York City, and Mr. William T. Rainey of Cleveland, Ohio.

The presents to the bride included a diamond tiara, gift of the groom. The gifts were shown in two rooms. The wedding breakfast was served by Alphonse E. Ziegler of the Berkeley, Mr. Emery's Winter residence.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars, which left New-York at 1:10 o'clock, conveyed nearly all that city's guests. A reception at Rose Lodge followed, and there was music by Lander's orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Georger left on an evening train for a honeymoon tour through the States and Canada.

Of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Georger, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tilt, Miss Tilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blythe, Harry Johnson, Leeds Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lestrode, Mr. and Mrs. Asa W. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Cahill, Miss Cahill, Alexander Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. Erbocher.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Morris, Jr., Edward Day, Mrs. Mary Livingston, Mrs. George P. White, the Misses Graham, Frank L. Gumpher, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dunlap, the Misses Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelley, and Miss Kelley, Dr. Leonard Ely, Charles A. Canda and the Misses Canda, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dusenbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Shed, W. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Noah H. Swayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Norman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown, Alfred Roy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stratton, the Misses Russell, Daniel B. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Peckis and Miss Peckis, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dickinson, Jr., Albert Thall, Miss Lillian Thall, of New-York City, Judge Van Syckel and wife, William Van Syckel, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fulper Miss Sloane and Miss Bradley, of Trenton, and Superintendent James Donnelly of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Mrs. Donnelly.

The bride last evening entertained her bridesmaids with a farewell supper.

Van Beuren—Archbold.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Miss Mary Lavinia Archbold, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold of 20 East Thirty-seventh Street, New-York City, was married here this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to Michael Murray Van Beuren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Van Beuren of 21 West Fourteenth Street, New-York. The ceremony took place in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, on Broadway. A special train brought 300 guests from New-York.

The church was tastefully decorated in green and white. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Percy T. Grant of the Church of the Ascension, New-York, assisted by the Rev. J. Selden Spenser, rector of Christ Church, Tarrytown.

There was a full choral service furnished by the tenors and bassos of Trinity Chapel, New-York; the soprano soloists of St. John's Church, Yonkers, and of the church at Mamaroneck. The organist was Dr. J. Albert Jeffrey.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with point lace. Her lace veil was caught with orange blossoms.

The maid of honor, who wore white silk, was Miss Frances D. Archbold, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Lilla A. Thorne, Miss Anne M. Archbold, sister of the bride, and the Misses Mary L. Van Beuren and Elizabeth J. Van Beuren, sisters of the bridegroom. They wore gowns of pale-green silk, trimmed with white chiffon and lace.

The best man was John W. A. Davis, cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Guy Phelps Dodge, Alexander S. Cochran, F. J. H. Brookfield, Henry S. Kip, F. T. Van Beuren, Jr., and John F. Archbold.

A reception followed the church ceremony at the country home of the bride's parents, Cedar Cliff.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Rockefeller, Dr. and Mrs. John C. Barron, Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Mr. Michael Van Beuren Davis, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. S. M. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Black, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allan Bartlett.

Mrs. H. F. Douglass, Mrs. John H. Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Field Judson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Little, the Misses Little, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Miss Barron, James R. Hatmaker, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Edgar S. Auchincloss, Maitland Griggs, W. P. Paret, Howland Twombly, Redmond Cross, Lyman Bass, T. M. Barnes, Jr., and Winthrop Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Beuren will sail Saturday for an extended trip abroad.

Stockbridge—Von Rodenstein.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Many invited guests were at the wedding at noon to-day in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church of Miss Louise Adele Von Rodenstein to George Herbert Stockbridge of New-York City.

Palms and flowers decked the chancel and altar, and the ceremony was most impressively performed by the Rev. Mr. Ware.

The bride is a daughter of the late Charles Frederic Von Rodenstein and a niece of Dr. Louis Von Rodenstein, the founder of the Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New-York City.

The ushers were Charles Frederic Von Rodenstein, Charles E. Rice, W. MacNell Fairfax, and Dr. E. E. Morsey.

The bride entered the church escorted by her brother, Karl Von Rodenstein, and preceded by her younger sister, Miss Itza Von Rodenstein, who was her maid of honor.

The groom was attended by his nephew, William Stockbridge of New-York, as best man. They awaited the bride at the chancel gate.

The bride wore a beautiful costume of white silk and organdie, with tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossoms, and was ideally charming. A white-bound Prayer Book which she carried was one of her wedding gifts.

The maid of honor wore white organdie, with green sash ribbons and bows and a white hat, trimmed in green.

The wedding party was entertained at breakfast at the house of Mrs. Von Rodenstein, 1,328 Riggs Street. The bride's gifts made a most valuable collection.

Late this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Stockbridge left for a bridal journey to a point of destination which was not made known. At the end of their honeymoon trip they will go to New-York City, where they will reside in their handsomely appointed home, 128 Riverside Avenue.

Barrett—Grimes.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25.—Miss Jennie A. Grimes, daughter of Thomas Grimes, of 34 Bell Street, Orange, and Charles J. Barrett, the well-known young author and amateur actor of South Orange, were married this afternoon in St. John's Catholic Church, Orange, by the Rev. Father H. P. Fleming, rector of the church, assisted by Father Carroll and Father Stein of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, of South Orange.

Miss Grimes has for several years played leading parts in the plays produced by the Orange Young Men's Catholic Literary Union, and is very popular in Catholic society circles in the Oranges. The church was filled with friends of the bridal pair some time before the hour for the ceremony.

The bride was attended by a maid of honor and two little bridesmaids. The maid of honor was Miss Lizzie Grimes, a sister of the bride, who wore a costume of yellow and white organdie, and carried the bride's bouquet of white rosebuds and lilies of the valley, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Daisy Grimes and Ada Platt, whose dresses were of white and yellow-dotted muslin, and who carried Leghorn hats filled with pink flowers.

The bride's costume was of white satin, with pearl trimmings, cut en traine, and with a full tulle veil fastened by a diamond pin. She carried a dainty mother-of-pearl prayer-book.

The ushers were Lawrence T. Fell, Jr., Eugene W. Farrell, Alfred J. Lane, Thomas Davis, James Moriarity, and John Dwyer.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's father from 6 to 10 P. M., at which a large number of prominent Orange people were present. The house was charmingly decorated with palms and potted plants, and colored lamp shades were arranged to present a very artistic effect. After a wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett started on a bridal tour, and on their return will reside in South Orange, where Mr. Barrett has just completed a handsome residence.

Powers—Ould.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—Miss Madge Dorsey Ould, daughter of the late Judge Robert Ould, the Confederate Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners, and one of the most prominent society leaders in Virginia, was married here to-day to William Francis Powers, a son of the Rev. Pike Powers, a well-known and very popular Episcopal minister of this city.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother, and was performed by the father of the groom.

The bride is a half-sister of Miss Mary Handy, one of the most beautiful women in Virginia, who has been conspicuous and a favorite in society circles here and in Baltimore, New-York, and Newport, and lately in London.

Miss Handy was maid of honor, and gave the bride away. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Dorsey of Baltimore and Miss Madge Olmstead of New-Jersey. Both were robed in yellow, and carried bouquets of goldenrod.

The bride's gown was an exquisite one of white satin, embroidered with fine old duchesse lace, and her veil was caught back by a star of diamonds.

Northern Pacific Receivership.

The fact that the three receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad had tendered their resignations gives rise to considerable discussion in railway financial circles. Friends of the Reorganization Committee express the fear that this fresh complication of Northern Pacific's affairs will have a detrimental effect upon the pending scheme of reorganization.

It is thought likely that Judge Jenkins of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, to whom the joint resignation was presented, will offer to reappoint the Messrs. Oakes, Payne, and Rouse, but that United States Judge Hanford, in the State of Washington, may want to appoint entirely new receivers. Receiver Henry C. Payne will, in any event, probably decline to serve, on account of ill-health. His physicians have advised that he must have absolute rest.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—Elizabeth Street; David Black; damage trifling.

7:05 A. M.—90 Bowery; Lewenberg Sons; damage, $20.

10:30 A. M.—22½ Catharine Street; David Gallis; damage, $600.

5:00 P. M.—311 East Forty-eighth Street; Mary Mahoney; no damage.

5:45 P. M.—52 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Regina Jacoby; tenement; damage, $5.

6:25 P. M.—523 East Eighty-first Street; Hamilton McGrath; tenement; damage, $25.

Handsome Display of Fall Silks.

The Fall opening of Le Boutillier Brothers' store, in Fourteenth Street, is the occasion for a very handsome showing of silks and dress goods.

Of the silks, some of the most pleasing are the brocade gros grains and some new effects in Pekin stripes in all colors. The satin duchess and plaid taffetas, with satin stripes, attract much attention. For evening wear a number of light shades in brocade satins are shown.

In dress goods the most popular seem to be duchess boucles, in plaids, and some handsome silk and wool mixtures. A novelty in this line of goods is known as the Sporting Duchess. Other new lines are in silk mohairs and Bayaderes in fancy stripes. A large line of velvets, which will be much used for trimming, is shown.

In outer garments the most popular seem to be the velour capes, trimmed with jet and fur, and short jackets of crepon boucle in a variety of styles. Some charming tea gowns in a variety of patterns of China silk and French flannel are on exhibition.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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ALMOST SURE FOR M'GILL

The Chancellor Practically Certain of Nomination.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION GOSSIP

Trenton Already Filled with Delegates to To-day's Meeting—Senator Smith Has a Reception.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—There is an unusually large gathering of Democratic statesmen here to-night, preparing for the State Convention to-morrow. There are more on hand than were really expected, and considerable enthusiasm prevails. United States Senator Smith is the centre of attraction. He has open headquarters in Room No. 100 of the Trenton House, which is the room generally used by Gen. W. J. Sewell when there are big political functions.

The Senator arrived about 8 o'clock, accompanied by ex-State Treasurer George R. Gray and Col. G. B. McC. Harvey, who was Insurance Commissioner under Gov. Abbett. The latch-string was no sooner put out than several hundred well-known Democrats crowded to his room and shook hands. Many of the statesmen had not seen him since his return from Europe. The Senator was in excellent spirits, and predicted an easy victory for the Democrats this Fall.

Among those who called on him were Supreme Court Clerk B. F. Lee, Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, ex-Senator Little, United States Marshal George Pfeffer, Senator Hinchliffe of Passaic, Senator McMickle of Sussex, Martin of Hunterdon, Gen. Stockton, ex-Senator Butcher of Salem, ex-Congressman Johnston Cornish, ex-Senator Blackwell of Cumberland, and Oliver Kelly of the State Board of Assessors.

Ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett was with the Monmouth Democrats, and he had a number of callers. Banker E. F. C. Young represented the Chancellor, and for several hours had as a guest Gov. Werts.

Augustus W. Cutler of Morris County, the only formidable candidate against McGill, received a large number of callers. He has been a central figure at all the State Conventions for the last fifteen years. He declares to-night that he is in the fight to stay, and that he has delegates in sixteen out of the twenty-one counties. The Morris County delegation is solid for him, and threatens to make trouble in the convention to-morrow if there is any attempt made to tamper with the Cutler delegates from other counties.

The impression, however, prevails that the nomination of Chancellor McGill will be accomplished before Morris is reached. The only things that stand in the way are the complimentary votes that may be given to Judge Carrow of Camden and Judge Sims of Burlington. It is not sure now that these complimentary votes will be given.

The temporary Chairman will be Samuel Kalisch of Newark, and the permanent Chairman will be Attorney General Stockton.

The Bergen County delegation was the first to hold a conference. They selected Judge Alfred Van Whalen as the Chairman, and the polls showed all were for McGill but two, who are for Cutler.

Ex-Congressman Cornish will be Chairman of the Warren delegation, which meets in the morning. All of the 38 votes are for Cutler; so are 18 in Sussex, and the 26 of Hunterdon. Morris has 31, which will give 113 votes for Cutler in the Fourth District. They claim that they will stand together, but the McGill managers say that they will break away after the first ballot.

In Burlington there is no settlement as to whether there will be any complimentary vote. If there is, it will be divided between ex-Prosecutor Hendrickson and Judge Sims. Judge Carrows is undecided about whether he wants his name mentioned. Judge Kirkpatrick of Newark may be put in nomination by Essex. A caucus held to-night in Newark showed 71 for McGill, 36 for Cutler, and 27 for Kirkpatrick.

It is given out on good authority that Chancellor McGill will resign if nominated. This is put in circulation because the Cutler boomers are saying that McGill could not go out on the stump, and wanted to hold on to one job until he obtained another. It was late when the State Committee went into conference. It was decided to have Senator Daly of Hudson make the speech for Hudson nominating Chancellor McGill. The platform is not to touch on excise matters. It is estimated that Cutler will have about one-third of the votes in the convention.

DEFENSE OF DURRANT BEGUN

Attorney Duprey in Opening Address Meets Evidence for Prosecution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Attorney Duprey of counsel for the defence in the Durrant case, made his opening statement this morning.

He said he would show that on the morning of April 3 Durrant left his home for that of George King for the purpose of making arrangements for the latter to help him arrange the gas apparatus in Emmanuel Church in the afternoon. He met Blanche Lamont at Twenty-first and Mission Streets.

She was waiting for a car to take her to the High School, and invited him to take a ride with her. He left her at the High School and continued on his way to Cooper Medical College, where he remained until about 3:30 o'clock, or later.

It would be shown by the college records, and otherwise, that Durrant had attended the lecture, which would take him up to about 3 o'clock; that he left the college at 3:30, took a car, and reached Emmanuel Church at 4:55.

Witnesses would be introduced to prove this, and that when he reached the church he went into the library room, left his coat and hat there, and then went up stairs to look after the sunburners, where he was overcome by gas.

Everything that occurred in the church subsequently, as stated by King, would be admitted. It would be shown that Durrant saw King home from church and then proceeded to his own home, where he ate his supper, and after a short time retired.

The defense will further show that the accused wore an entirely black suit on that day, and this will disprove the testimony of Mrs. Vogel, who swore he wore a light pair of trousers. Mrs. Leak's testimony would also be proved to be valueless, as her sight is defective.

As to the witness Oppenheim, it would be shown that he was visited by a young man who wore a blue overcoat, as Oppenheim had described, and who offered rings for sale similar to those of the murdered girl, but that the pawnbroker was entirely mistaken as to his visitor being the defendant.

In the course of his statement Mr. Duprey announced that Durrant would take the stand.

THE NEW-JERSEY PRINTERS ACQUITTED

Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud Disposed Of—Verdict Applauded.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The summing up in the trial of Kuser, Robinson, Krauettler, and Heintz for conspiracy to defraud the State in connection with a printing contract, was finished this noon, Counselor Kalisch making a final argument for Kuser, and Prosecutor Stockton closing for the State.

The latter insisted that the written agreement between Kuser and Robinson was plain proof of conspiracy. If the money paid by Kuser to Robinson was a mere gift, why did Robinson demand that the promise to pay should be put in black and white?

Judge Conover's charge reviewed the salient features of the evidence and defined the law of conspiracy. It was considered a very fair charge. Before its conclusion the Court directed the jury to acquit Krauettler and Heintz.

The jury in five minutes returned with a verdict of acquittal, which was received by the people in the courtroom with applause.

Three Burglars Arrested.

John Smith, alias "Jack" Baylor; Frank Russell, alias "Dave" Burns, and Leo Cohen were arrested yesterday, charged with being of the gang that stole $3,000 worth of property Aug. 21 from the house of August Wagner, 77 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. Two other members of the gang have been under arrest several weeks.

Fall Top Coats,
$10.00 $11.80 $14.80
Throckmorton Top Coats,
An English design.
The newest and most stylish coat ever cut.
FALL SUITS,
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REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

White and Red Prejudice in State Public Schools—Lo Quick to Learn—Irrigation —Jackson's Hole Killings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning, in his annual report, issued to-day, says the placing of Indians in the State public schools has not been encouraging, as prejudice exists to the mingling of the races upon the part of the whites as well as the Indians.

The Indian, the Commissioner says, is quick to advance after once mastering the English language, and there are now a number of graduates of these schools who have become teachers, the Civil Service Commission encouraging this.

The Commissioner urges liberal appropriations for educational purposes, and speaks of the excellent influences of the Summer institutes, and the importance of the work of the female industrial teachers and matrons.

In regard to the irrigation of reservations, it is stated that several hundred thousands of dollars have been expended for this purpose, which will enable the Indians to become self-sustaining. Recommendation is made that a Superintendent of Irrigation be appointed to take full charge of this work at the various reservations.

The Commissioner is of the opinion that the Navajoe Indians have a splendid future before them. They have good lands, and are shrewd and quick to grasp the ideas of civilization.

In the matter of Indian lands set apart for missionary societies, the Commissioner says that every encouragement is given those societies.

As to the New-York Seneca Indians, the report states that an investigation was made of the condition of these Indians, which resulted in the opening of the negotiations to pay a certain amount for the lands to clear the Indian title. Mr. Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia has been appointed Commissioner to ascertain the exact title of the company to the lands before the negotiations are closed.

The Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians, in Kansas, have flatly refused to sell any of their surplus lands.

The Commissioner again recommends that the whites be prevented from usurping the rights of the Indians along the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington, in their fishing industry. The whites have encroached upon their best fishing grounds and the Indians of those States fish as their chief means of subsistence.

Additional facts obtained by the Department of Justice of the killing of Indians at Jackson's Hole are given. They show that the Indians were not guilty of wantonly slaughtering game, and in no instance have the Indians been aggressors against the whites of that country. The Indians of this neighborhood, it is said, are still sullen and dissatisfied, and urge that the guilty whites be punished.

DEAD MAN ON THE PAY ROLL

Engineer McCanna Tells How the Charity Department of Kings County Was Swindled.

The investigation into the methods of the old Charities Commissioners in Kings County was continued by the Assembly subcommittee in Brooklyn yesterday, and Chief Engineer Patrick McCanna was a witness. His testimony showed that the time book and the pay rolls did not agree, and a few instances of these discrepancies were noted as follows:

Timothy Flaherty, fifteen days on time book; twenty-six days on pay roll.

James Smith, no time on time book; twenty-seven days on pay roll.

William Simpson, no time on time book; twenty-five days on pay roll.

William Fisher, not on time book; twenty-seven days on pay roll.

James Smith, six days on time book; twenty-six days on pay roll.

John McLaughlin, sick, sixteen days on time book; twenty-six days on pay roll.

Joshua V. Brown, twenty-five days on time book; twenty-six days on pay roll.

Edward Newman, no time on time book; twenty-six days on pay roll.

John Dougherty, one day on time book; twenty-six days on pay roll.

Leonard Tracy, twenty days on time book; twenty-six days on pay roll, six of the units on the pay roll appearing to have been originally naughts.

The overpay in January, 1892, amounted to $499; in February, $301.05; in March, $275; in April, $191.75; in May, $140; in June, $243; in July, $159; in August, $292; in September, $175; in October, $185; in November, $138.75; in December, $208.

The witness said he thought it was hardly possible that fictitious names were placed on the pay roll.

Thomas Flaherty, a blacksmith, Mr. Hirsh learned, was carried on the time book as sick, while on the pay roll he was recorded as dead.

Q.—Why was he marked dead on the pay roll? A.—Because he was dead.

Q.—Were the Commissioners in the habit of paying salaries to dead men? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Who drew the salary for Flaherty? A.—Margaret Flaherty, his wife.

Mr. Hirsh asked Mr. McCanna how it was that many masons, carpenters, and steamfitters were paid to work while their names were not on the time books. Mr. McCanna did not know, but said he would look it up, at the same time remarking that he did not know where to look. The investigation will be continued to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Max Steele, or Henry T. Woodruff, or David H. Fielding, pleaded guilty this afternoon in the Superior Court to the indictment charging him with the forgery of checks aggregating $19,277. He was remanded to jail, not being able to procure the $20,000 bail required of him, and he will be sentenced next month.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The first sale of city property under the provisions of the Martin act was to-day. It was held under the direction of the Controller, in the Council Chamber, and there were about sixty people in attendance. Four pieces of property were sold.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Alfred W. Fitz of Chelsea, Treasurer of the Chelsea Wire Rubber Fabric Company, who has been missing since Aug. 12, has been petitioned into insolvency. He was generally considered to be worth $200,000.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Sept. 25.—E. S. Crocker, a wealthy Wyoming stockman, charged with murdering his partner, Harvey Booth, in January last, was convicted of murder in the first degree this morning at Evanston.

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THEY MEAN WAR WITH ENGLAND

Revolution the Main Purpose of the Irish National Convention, Now in Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—"Revolution" written in big, flaming letters, was the text of to-day's proceedings of the Irish National Convention, and when the body adjourned this evening to await the report of the Committees on Resolutions and Ways and Means, there did not remain a lingering doubt in the mind of a single delegate regarding the exact purpose and policy of those whose call had summoned him to Chicago.

There was no beating about the bush, no veiling in honeyed phrases of the object of the gathering. It was boldly declared by Irish-Americans from different parts of the country, some of them men of National reputation, that, no matter what the sentiment of the American Government or the American people, the time had arrived for the Irish in America to abandon constitutional agitation, to take up the sword, and to seek the independence of their isle by the use of weapons, rather than through legislative enactments.

The organization of a standing army, ready to do battle whenever the opportunity should present itself, was advocated amid frantic enthusiasm, which culminated in a wild scene when a New-York delegate named the Chairman, ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, as the first President of the Irish republic of the near future. Hatred of England and everything English was expressed in vehement language in every speech, and the cheers and yells of approval were mixed with hoots, hisses, and groans for the British Government, Tories and Unionists.

As to the matter of ways and means, it was insisted that the delegates and those behind them had been instrumental in securing the greater portion of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have been collected and forwarded to the Irish Parliamentary party during the last five years, and that ten times the total thus collected would be contributed by the Irish race in America upon the pledge that the money would be used in preparing for a "fight in the open."

Maurice W. Wilhere of Philadelphia and Oneill Ryan of St. Louis, the recognized Irish-American leaders of their respective States, and O'Donovan Rossa, who was introduced as the

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REVIEWED BY ROOSEVELT

Liberal Sunday Paraders Kept Him Smiling at Their Banners,

30,000 PERSONS IN THE PARADE

The Commissioner Secured Two Souvenirs—A Newburg Minister a Speaker at the Picnic.

The big parade arranged by the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws was held yesterday afternoon. It was computed that 30,000 persons took part in it.

The headquarters of the parade was along Lexington Avenue, and the procession formed in the side streets above Forty-seventh Street. So far as the eye could see, Lexington Avenue was lined with sightseers and crowded with paraders.

The reviewing stand was opposite the Aschenbroedel Verein Building, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street. President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board was on the reviewing stand. He had been invited by the committee, and promised to be present if possible. Some doubt was felt as to President Roosevelt attending the parade, but it was dispelled when he stopped on

Herman Sulzer,
asurer of United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

the reviewing stand at 3 o'clock. Several members of the committee who were around looked astonished when they saw Mr. Roosevelt, who smiled and shook hands with them.

Herman Ridder, the German leader, happened along at this moment, and was introduced to President Roosevelt. Mr. Ridder was incredulous, and did not believe it was the real head of the Police Board to whom he was introduced. They chatted pleasantly together, however, and then Mr. Ridder remarked:

"I don't think Roosevelt had a right to go as far as he did in enforcing the Sunday law."

President Roosevelt looked astonished and somebody nudged Mr. Ridder and told him in a whisper that he was talking to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Ridder took a long look at the President, and then said:

"Really, I did not know you were President Roosevelt. I thought some of my friends were playing a joke on me."

"I'll go bail," said Controller Fitch, "that he is the real, genuine article," and everybody laughed and shook hands all around again.

Several members of the committee then "tackled" Mr. Roosevelt on the Sunday question, but he laughingly replied that his position was right, and that, as long as the law stood on the statute books, it should be enforced.

"We thought you wouldn't come here," remarked a committeeman.

"Anything I say I will do," replied Mr. Roosevelt, "and I am here as I promised."

President Roosevelt was then escorted to the foot of the stand, where he stood near Vice President Windolph of the Board of Aldermen, who, with Aldermen Wilds, Marshall, Goodman, and Goetz, reviewed the parade. Controller Fitch and Excise Commissioner Harburger and many others were also on the stand. There was an immense crowd in front of the stand, and they cheered as soon as they saw Mr. Roosevelt.

Brewer F. A. Ringler seized the opportunity to insert at this moment a button bearing the inscription, "Liberal Sunday Law" in the lapel of President Roosevelt's coat. Mr. Roosevelt, however, laughingly removed it.

"I will keep the button as a souvenir of the occasion," said the head of the Police Department.

The head of the parade reached the reviewing stand at 3:25 o'clock. Acting Inspectors McCullagh and Cortwright were in the van of the paraders. Inspector Brooks, assisted by Capt. Allaire and Sergt. Kelly of the Eighteenth Precinct, with a squad of sixty men, kept the line of march clear.

The Grand Marshal of the procession was Gen. George Van Shack, who was assisted by William F. Grell and Herman Sulzer, Chief of Staff; Aides Joseph Doelger, Ernest Dreher, Edward Gauss, C. Messerschwitz, Charles T. Krauss, August Schmitt, Hermann Raub, H. N. Giesse, Frank Ruppert, H. V. Rosenbaum, August Luchow, J. Edward Jetter, Henry Hack, R. J. Schaefer, and Otto Metz. They all saluted as they passed the reviewing stand.

Then came a bicycle corps, composed of twelve young men who were dressed as "hayseeds." They created much amusement as they rode by.

A contingent of veterans of the Franco-Prussian war came next. They saluted with military precision as they marched past, and got great applause. They had with them three mounted heralds, who bore a flag with the inscription: "The Rights of the Poor Must be Respected."

There was great cheering as the float passed bearing the Goddess of Liberty in mourning. The goddess, who was Miss Sophia Dettleff, had a large mourning veil draped around her. A company of men dressed in the picturesque colonial garb marched on either side of the float. The Goddess of Liberty had as attendants Misses Annie Pabst, Hanna Waldeck, Lena Breter, Emma Shock, Lizzie Peters, Mamie Stumpf, Victoria Tazowski, Annie Ochs, and Lizzie Ochs.

President Roosevelt, who stood under the folds of the new Aldermanic flag, smiled as the float passed. The float was followed by twenty young boys dressed in the garb of pages.

The next paraders bore placards announcing that they came from the Twentieth Ward. Just as they were passing the reviewing stand, one of them shouted out:

"What's the matter with Roosevelt?" and the cry of "He's all right!" was taken up by the immense crowd. President Roosevelt smiled again.

The German-American Schuetzenbund next came along bearing a banner with the inscription: "We Don't Want Strong Tea," and there was a roar of laughter, in which Mr. Roosevelt joined.

The float representing the "Millionaire Club" caused much amusement. It represented a lot of young men in dress suits drinking champagne in their clubhouse, on the front of the float, while at the other end a bartender was being arrested by a policeman for selling beer to a working man.

As this float was passing, President Roosevelt remarked: "That is by far the best of all the floats. It is an excellent conceit."

The crowd cheered themselves hoarse at this hit at the rich men's clubs. A little later a contingent came along bearing a banner with the inscription: "The Four F's—Roosevelt, Razzle-Dazzle, Reform Racket." There was a mighty roar when the inscription was seen, and President Roosevelt joined in the laughter.

An amusing incident occurred at this juncture. One of the paraders looked up as he was passing, and shouted out:

"Is 'Teddy' there? I want to see Roosevelt's white teeth."

This remark did not disturb President Roosevelt in the least, and he only laughed the more.

Then came in carriages delegations from Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and other cities. A large number of local saloon keepers in carriages also took part in the parade.

Several of the paraders, just as they were passing the reviewing stand, pulled out suspicious looking flasks, and put them up to their lips. This seemed to amuse President Roosevelt, for he laughed heartily.

A carriage passed by with men drinking beer. One of the men raised his glass and said, "Here's to you, Mr. Commissioner." Mr. Roosevelt replied, promptly, "That's all right, but they ought to give me one to drink with them."

A man in charge of an organization shouted as he passed by the reviewing stand, "Wo ist denn der Roosevelt?" Instantly the Commissioner replied: "Here I am." This remark so upset the questioner that he could not raise his hat, although he made a desperate effort to do so.

One society passed by displaying a large placard, "We Want Reasonable Sunday Laws." One of the men on the reviewing stand said: "That expresses the object of this demonstration in a nutshell." Mr. Roosevelt pleasantly remarked, "You will not find me denouncing that."

One remarkable feature of the parade was the number of American flags that were borne by the paraders. The German flag was occasionally to be seen, and so was the Irish flag, but the Stars and Stripes were carried by almost every parader.

President Roosevelt was cheered again and again, and only once was there heard any hostile demonstration. Somebody cried out as a contingent was passing: "Down with Roosevelt!" and this was followed by a little hissing. President Roosevelt only smiled. It took the parade two hours to pass the reviewing stand. The route was then to Third Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to Second Avenue, and thence to Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where a mass meeting was held.

Here are some of the inscriptions printed on the banners carried by the paraders:

Fight for freedom as our fathers fought!
No police yoke for German necks!
No police straitjacket for New-York!
American citizens are their own masters!
Down with keyhole reformers!
Sunday was made for man!
No sixteenth century for us!
Good morning! Have you seen Roosevelt's name in print?
The blue laws must go! The people's protest against the blue laws!
We are united in the cause of liberty!
No police-club domination! Away with spies and informers!
No Puritan Sundays wanted in 1895!
We are free citizens in a free country!
Let hayseeds mind their own business!
Sunday laws breed hypocrites!
The land of the slave and the home of the tyrant!
Legislate for all! Class laws are un-American!
Why are Strong's promises like pie crusts?
Throw Strong's tea party overboard!
We want home rule!
We are tired of Parkhurst methods; no fanatics to rule free Americans. We demand immediate relief from blue laws.

The police arrangements in front of the reviewing stand were excellent. Acting Captains Groo, Sheehan, Wiegand, and Dean and Sergts. German and Saul and about 200 men kept the crowd in order.

The decorations all along the route of the parade were very fine, those on the saloons being especially artistic.

The last division of the parade passed the reviewing stand at 5:30. Commissioner Roosevelt left his post in the front of the stand about 4:45, and before he departed he shook hands with his friends, Hermann Ridder, President Anderson of the German-American Reform Union, Commissioner Julius Harburger, and a score of others. He said to the reporters:

"I enjoyed this affair greatly. I would have liked to stay until it was finished. I want to say this much, that 100 parades would have no effect in causing me to move one inch in doing my duty.

"I intend to go right on doing my duty as I have tried to do it in the past. The law is on the books, and it will be enforced just as rigidly as it ever was."

The Commissioner laughed louder than any one else at the hits at his administration on the banners carried by the paraders. Near the end of the parade a body of men passed carrying a banner inscribed: "Roosevelt's Razzle Dazzle Reform Racket." The man carrying the banner turned it around and pushed it up within a foot of the Commissioner's face. The Commissioner laughed and slapped his sides.

"Can I have that banner?" he asked.

"Certainly," replied the man.

Roundsman Tierney, President Roosevelt's bodyguard, as he is called, jumped from the platform, broke off the long handle, and handed the banner to the Commissioner.

"Take that down to Headquarters, Roundsman," said Mr. Roosevelt.

"Aye, aye, Sir!" was the reply.

A few minutes later along came another banner, inscribed: "Send the Police Czar to Russia."

"I want that one, too, Tierney," said the Commissioner. To request was to command, and a few minutes later the Roundsman brought the banner back in triumph to his chief.

"Tie those up, Tierney, and I will take them away with me as souvenirs," remarked the Police President.

At the Harlem River Park there was an immense throng when the last section had reached there. There was not room for half of those who were anxious to attend the picnic. Around the speakers' platform there was a mass of humanity numbering many thousands. Owing to the length of the parade no speeches were made before 7 o'clock P. M.

The list of orators was too long to permit all who had been announced to address the crowd. A number of these had to defer their remarks until to-day. The opening address was delivered by Otto Kempner.

Much interest was manifested in the address of the Rev. Dr. A. H. Grant, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Our Father, of Newburg, N. Y., who said:

I am not here to advocate the saloon, but to plead for an American Sunday, that is in accordance with the principle of American liberty. The question that confronts us to-day is a much larger one than is generally supposed. It is not merely a question of whether one particular law shall be stricken from the statute books or another particular law made. It is the far greater question that is woven into the very life history of this country, the question that planted the first English colonies, that thrust itself into the convention that framed our National Constitution, and that is still, after 250 years, unsettled—the question whether there shall be any union between Church and State.

What, then, should the State do? At present hundreds of thousands are deprived of a day of rest. The State should see to it that every citizen is guaranteed the opportunity for such a day. It is perfectly possible to do this by providing that every employer who conducts business on Sunday shall give bonds to provide for each employe a regular day of rest in each week. This would in many cases require an increase in the number of employes, but this would not be an injury, because it would help to solve the ever-growing problem of the unemployed.

And what should the Church do? It should open its eyes to the fact that it is not keeping pace with the rapidly increasing requirements of modern civilization. At present the Church is intensely selfish. It wants its dinner on Sunday, so household servants may work. It wants the Monday paper, so editors and printers may work. It wants to travel on Sunday, so engineers and drivers may work. It wants rapid mail services, so postal clerks may work. It is not only selfish, but hypocritical. Instead of grudging the losing battle of trying to secure the setting apart of one particular day as a religious institution, it should turn to and help the State to secure a day of rest for every man, and so win not only its battle but the gratitude of mankind as well. At present it is not working in the spirit of Jesus, its Founder. The whole teaching of Jesus is that man should be won to God and righteousness, not driven; but a Church too lazy to win men calls in the State to help it drive them, as though men could be forced to be religious. It unhingingly asks how men shall secure the offices of the Church unless one day is set apart for those offices and nothing else, while it coolly ignores the fact that hundreds of thousands have already, with its consent, lost those offices. If the Protestant Church cannot answer its own question, it had better go out of the business. The Roman Catholic Church keeps open seven days in the week, and some Protestant churches are doing likewise.

Frank M. Loomis, President of the Council of Good Government Clubs of Buffalo, N. Y., said:

Gentlemen: I have been an ardent admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, despite his too apparent admiration of himself. His rather silly classification of everything right as American, and everything else as un-American, and his more or less successful pose as the typical American, were suggestive, but not exactly conclusive, perhaps, of something besides the reformer. But when Theodore Roosevelt said of a prominent Democratic politician of this State, that, in advocating liberal Sunday laws, he had demanded liberty to commit crime, Theodore Roosevelt lied, and by that act so classed himself that it is needless for another to more than suggest the classification which he so aptly terms demagogic. Understand me; I am no apologist for, nor supporter of, Senator Hill. He has no more outspoken opponent in this State than I have been. I am simply protesting against the gross slander that he or any other advocate of liberal Sunday laws has used this as a pretext or excuse for the commission of crime. I am here to protest as vigorously, as earnestly as I may, against the silly, the outrageous assumption that opposition to paternalistic laws means advocacy of crime or the cause of criminals.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger said, among other things:

The watchword must be that no Senator or Assemblyman will receive our support unless he pledges himself to vote for a liberal excise law. All the principal cities in the State will follow the example of New-York City. Bigotry and intolerance have come to life, but only to remain short-lived, to be repudiated by the common sense of the people.

One of those who listened to the speeches was Police Commissioner Parker.

The crowd enjoyed the picnic at the park until midnight. The demonstration will be continued to-day in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, when the remaining speakers will be heard. The day will be spent in general picnicking and jollification. The proceeds of to-day's celebration will be devoted to the campaign fund of the society.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had not been invited to review the parade. He said that if he had been asked he might have accepted the invitation.

ABOUT VIRGINIA POLITICS

Fair Elections, the Currency and the Senatorship This Year's Issues.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO BE ELECTED

Ex-Senator Mahone as the Champion of Purer Election Methods—Senator Daniel's Chances of Re-election.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25.—This year Virginia elects a General Assembly, but no general or other State officers. The most interesting features of the contest are the demands for fairer election methods, the currency question, and the part which the United States Senatorship contest will play. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's friends are still extremely sore over his defeat by Thomas S. Martin two years ago, and this fact is developing itself in many of the legislative contests in this State. Gen. Lee very properly denies that he has any connection with the movement to defeat for renomination any of those who voted against him for the Senatorship. This is, no doubt, perfectly true, but some of his enthusiastic friends are striking blows for him in different parts of Virginia. Thus far their efforts have not proved successful. The Lee men, as a rule, have aligned themselves with the election reformers. While Senator Martin's adherents have not made any opposition to such reformations in Virginia politics, they are not making themselves conspicuous as the champions of such changes.

Mahone has come forward in this campaign like a good evil genius, and unintentionally promises to serve the State a good turn, as he did by a course which finally, and in the hands of his Democratic opponents, resulted in forever disposing of the debt question. Not that Mahone can do aught toward the accomplishment of election reform, except in the way of agitating and riveting public attention upon the necessity of such changes. A few months ago a conference of Populists and Republican politicians was held in Petersburg, at which resolutions were adopted demanding better election laws and at which a bill was drafted with this object in view. Mahone presided over that meeting as one of the most ardent and earnest champions of purifying election methods. He and his associates were, however, simply following a path which had been already blazed for them by able Democratic election reformers. One effect of the action of Mahone's conference was to set the ball in full motion and to arouse the Democrats whom he was imitating.

The result of Mahone throwing himself into the campaign caused the Democrats in many parts of the State to commit themselves to the promise of giving the people better election laws. Thus it is that most of the Democratic candidates to the Legislature have been committed in advance, and if elected they will use their best efforts to bring about such reformations. What these changes will be it is impossible to predict, but with such a general agreement in favor of amending the present so-called Walton Australian ballot system, it is certain that important changes will be effected. The Democratic leaders, however, are not yet ready to concede that a revolution against machine methods has set in to stay.

It is rather amusing to observe that among the first "counties in Virginia" to come out in favor of "fair elections" were some of those in the great black belts of the State, which the Democrats have for years past swept by overwhelming majorities. The political cynics are inclined to explain this sudden change in the sentiments in the particular sections named by the appearance of a menace which threatened their party's supremacy. The Populists and Republicans, and other anti-Democratic elements had combined in most of these counties and pledged themselves to fight the campaign upon the sole issue of election reformation. With the complete consolidation of all these elements it was possible to have defeated the Democrats. So the latter party, holding its convention in advance of the enemy, promptly hoisted up the fair-election flag, and is now gayly sailing under its colors.

"After this year," said one of the best-informed and most conservative Democratic leaders in the State, "there will be perfectly fair elections in Virginia." This was said with a significant smile, which can be understood only by the thoroughly drilled machine man.

Despite all efforts to the contrary, the Democratic party leaders have not been able to prevent the currency question from cropping out and in some sections becoming an important issue in this campaign. Many of the most conspicuous friends of ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee are sound-money men, while possibly a majority of those who favored Senator Martin, his successful opponent, are inclined to free silver. These things, however, have no place in the contest, and only crop out indirectly in the fights going on over the party legislative nominations. Should the free-silver men have a majority of the General Assembly, they will declare in favor of the white metal, and will indorse Senator Daniel's course in Congress. On the other hand, if the sound-money men gain control of the two branches of the Legislature, they will adopt resolutions highly commending President Cleveland's Administration, and declaring themselves unalterably opposed to anything like unlimited coinage of silver.

It is a significant fact that the men who are making the most earnest efforts to force a declaration from the candidates in this city for the House of Delegates are those who were most conspicuous in advocating President Cleveland's renomination three years ago. It is conceded that Senator Daniel is not at all likely to be defeated for re-election to the Senate in 1897. Although his successor is not chosen by the Legislature elected this year, two years of the members of the upper branch who are chosen in this year's contest will hold over and participate in the election of Daniel's successor. Every county in the State, with one exception, which has made any declaration on the subject has indorsed Senator Daniel and commended him for re-election. The only county in the State which has thus far put itself on record for sound money is Rockingham, the home of Gov. O'Ferrall. So far as the latter's aspirations for the Senatorship are concerned, it is not believed that he will be in the race. It is a rather remarkable fact that no Governor of Virginia for forty years has ever been elected to a seat in the upper branch of the National Legislature, although, with the possible exception of Kemper, every one has had ambitions in that direction. Two Lieutenant Governors—the late R. E. Withers and the late John F. Lewis—were both elected to the Senate while serving their terms.

Gov. O'Ferrall's administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth has been remarkably successful. It is conceded even by his opponents that he has made the best Executive the State has had since the war. There is little doubt that the Governor has ambitions to go to the Senate when he shall have served his term in the Executive Mansion. His only chance to do so would be to oppose Daniel in 1897, but even Gov. O'Ferrall's most enthusiastic and warmest friends concede that he would have no chance of success against that popular favorite of the people. So it is almost safe to assume that O'Ferrall will not enter the race. It has been said that Senator Daniel's friends in the Legislature might make a fight against O'Ferrall on the question of the expense incurred by the latter in maintaining troops on the flat top coal regions for many months. These expenses amounted to $30,000, and will, no doubt, make the rural members grunt when they come to pass upon the question. But all the conservative people of the State fully indorse Gov. O'Ferrall's course in this matter, and it is not at all likely that the Daniel men will be unwise enough to make any opposition to the Governor's course. Indeed, as a matter of personal policy, the latter could well afford to have the Senator's friends in the Legislature to antagonize him in maintaining troops in the flat top coal regions for the suppression of disturbances and riots out there among the miners. The opposing forces in this contest are the Democrats, and the antis composed of Republicans and Populists and other elements who have combined to force the enactment by the present Legislature of a thoroughly non-partisan election law. At this great distance from the day of election there is no sort of doubt feit that the Democrats will carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

The Democratic State Committee will meet here to-morrow at noon to map out the events of the coming legislative campaign. A few of the leaders are already on the ground to-night, but the most of them will not reach here until morning.

The most interesting topics discussed by the leaders here to-night are the importance of the demand for fair elections and the currency question, as issues in the campaign. It is admitted that the indications are that both of these will probably cause the party some embarrassment. Chairman J. T. Ellison of the State Committee feels no sort of doubt of the result of the contest, and this confidence is felt also by his associates. Thus far, with not an exception, there has been no bitterness in the campaign, but it is probable that before the canvass is a month older there will be some lively times.

Mahone, the Chairman of the State Republican Committee, who is acting with the fair electors people, is making a still hunt. The most of his work is being done by disseminating matter through the mails. Next week he has an appointment to meet Republicans and Populists of the Second District, when arrangements are to be made for opposing the Democrats in every section of the State.

DEATH OF POLICEMAN DELEHANTY

William Coleman, His Assailant, Denies Having Used a Sandbag—The Dead Man's Skull Fractured.

Policeman John T. Delehanty of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, who was assaulted in East Thirty-fourth Street Sunday night, died in Bellevue Hospital at 12:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, death being due to a fracture of his skull.

When Delehanty's death was announced William Coleman, twenty-seven years old, of 213 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, who had been arrested and held in the Yorkville Police Court, to await the result of the policeman's injuries, was arraigned before Coroner Dobbs. Policeman Binning told his story of the assault, and said Coleman used a sandbag.

"That is perjury," said Coleman. "I struck the policeman twice, but I only used my hand."

Coleman refused to tell who his companions were at the time of the assault. He was held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will take place Oct. 30.

The assault upon Delehanty led the Police Commissioners to order the immediate restoration of the long night sticks, which were abolished by ex-Chief Byrnes, to the policemen of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and to announce that they would soon be restored to all policemen.

Delehanty, who was twenty-five years old, and lived with his wife, at 212 East Ninetieth Street, was on excise duty Sunday in plain clothes, with Policeman Binning. When about to return to the station house late that night they stopped for a moment at East Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue. Four noisy young men came along from the Long Island Ferry, and Delehanty ordered them to be quiet. They responded insolently, and Coleman, who is a professional acrobat, was particularly offensive.

Delehanty tried to seize Coleman, but the acrobat was too agile for him. Coleman struck the policeman with both fists, and at the same time tripped him. Delehanty fell to the sidewalk, and remained motionless. The gang scattered, but Binning soon caught Coleman. Binning says Coleman tried to use a sandbag in resisting arrest. Binning also declares that Coleman struck Delehanty with a sandbag, but there is said to be a witness to the whole affair who asserts that fists only were used in the fight.

Coleman's counsel says he expects to prove that no weapon was used by his client. He says Coleman struck Delehanty in self-defense, and in ignorance of the fact that he was a policeman.

GOLD WITHDRAWN FOR AUSTRIA

The Transaction Regarded as Special and Had Little Influence on the Security Market.

Execution of an order placed last week, when exchange sold nearly 1 cent per pound higher than present rates, led to the withdrawal of $1,000,000 in gold from the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The gold could not be forwarded with any profit at present rates. It was said that the shippers took the gold because assured of a good commission, and that it was wanted by the Austrian Government. The reason given for the draft here was that exchange rates in Europe were not so favorable for gold purchases as are the rates here.

Rates do not interfere with demands of this kind. Austria took gold from here several years ago, when the rate was nearly at the importing point. This seems to be the best market, and the fact that commercial exports cannot pay had no effect on the purpose to get the gold. Bankers regarded the transaction as special, and it had as little influence in the security market as had the recent withdrawals for Canada, to which $150,000 was added yesterday.

Exchange is still easy, with a tendency to yield under free offerings of commercial bills. Demand bills were sold at the close of business at $4.88¾, currency transfers continue in good amounts. Deposits were made yesterday of $175,000, which was forwarded in small bills to the crop region.

PRIESTS SEE "THE CAPITOL."

A Singular Audience Invaded the Standard Theatre Yesterday.

A very singular audience came together at the Standard Theatre yesterday afternoon to witness the performance of Augustus Thomas's play, "The Capitol." It was composed entirely of clergymen and women, and was there in invitation of Manager J. M. Hill, who gave the performance for the priests. The clerical gentlemen walked slowly into the theatre, and were shown to their seats by the attentive ushers. They were probably fifty of them in the house when the curtain rose, and four times as many women.

Where the women all came from is a mystery, for the matinée was a private affair for the benefit of the clergy. Manager Hill submitted that they might be "sisters," disguised in worldly costume, to enable them to see the play, but he did not act as though he had any strong faith in this theory. As the tickets were only sent to clergymen on application, it is evident that many priests gave their seats to women of their acquaintance, instead of going to the theatre themselves.

No company ever played before a more attentive audience than that at the Standard yesterday. It reminded one of a church congregation trying to follow the arguments of a pastor. The priests watched the stage closely, and wagged their heads profoundly at specially strong points in the play. They studied Mr. Hastings's representation of the priest, Dr. Kennard, with great interest, and, to all appearances, were greatly pleased with it. The applause was slight, and at no time loud or enthusiastic. Such an audience could not be expected to applaud much; but its steady, earnest attention to the players was a compliment as sincere, if not so demonstrative, as the heartiest applause would have been. It was very evident that the priests liked the play, and many of them so expressed themselves on its conclusion.

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OLD DOCK BOARD METHODS

Timber Contract Awarded, Rejected, and Given to a Higher Bidder.

SO A DEALER IN LUMBER HAS SWORN

Commissioners of Accounts Also Hear from a Witness that He Paid $500 in Order to Advance His Business Interests.

The proceedings in the investigation of the old Dock Department, resumed yesterday by Commissioners of Accounts Seth Sprague Terry and Rodney S. Dennis in Room 123 of the Stewart Building, brought out sworn testimony to the effect that the old Dock Commission had awarded a contract for the placing of spiles in the East River to one bidder, and then revoked the contract, offering it to another bidder without any apparent good reason.

The bid of the man who received the contract, moreover, was more than $4,000 in excess of the bid which was first accepted and then rejected.

A second important result of the examination was the sworn testimony of a witness to the effect that he had paid $500 to M. J. Fenton, in the Fall of 1893, for the purpose, as represented to the witness, of securing a portion of trade in supplying lumber to the Dock Department.

In the first part of the proceedings a document, dated June 13, 1893, was introduced. It itemized the spiles in question, their dimensions, accepted the bid of $7,889.50, and awarded the contract for 750 spiles to be placed at Pier 22 East River, foot of Twenty-fourth Street, to Powis & Co., 29 Park Row. The contract was signed by Dock Commissioner J. J. Phelan. The signature had been crossed off, and below it had been written the word "Rejected."

A second document was also introduced similar to the first, with the exception that the name of the bidder who received the contract was Alfred J. Murray, 16 Beaver Street, and the signature of Commissioner Phelan was not crossed off.

The first witness was William Taylor, living at Middleton, Del. He said that he was a lumber dealer and contractor, and had been in the business for sixteen years. He has made a specialty of dealing in spiles, and has furnished material to several firms in this city, among them Graves & Steers. In June, 1893, according to his testimony, he was called on by Mr. Powis of Powis & Co., and asked for prices on 750 spiles for the Dock Department.

"There seemed to be some hitch," said Mr. Taylor, "because the firm of Powis & Co. was not known. About a week afterward they telegraphed me to come to New-York. I did so, and went to see Chief Engineer Greene and Commissioner Phelan, at the request of Powis & Co. They asked me for references, and I referred them to the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, for whom I have done work during the last sixteen years. They seemed satisfied with this, and I gave Mr. Phelan my promise for a bond. That's all I ever heard of the contract of Powis & Co. with the Dock Department, excepting that the contract was shortly afterward awarded to A. J. Murray.

"Later, in 1893, I had some more dealings with the Dock Board. I was asked to put up a bond of $15,000 for any contracts I should receive. Later this amount was cut down to $5,000, and I put that sum up, though I never received any work for it. I then became acquainted with M. J. Fenton, who was a labor expert doing work in the parks. He said it would help me if I would put up some money for Tammany Hall's campaign fund. He said it was to go to Mr. Croker, and that $500 would be the proper sum. I made out a check for that amount on the Liberty National Bank and it was paid to Fenton. I had a conversation with Mr. Phelan afterward and told him that I had paid $500 to Croker, and he said: 'That's not right; it should have come to the Dock Department.'"

Mr. Taylor, in a conversation with the reporters, afterward said that he was sorry to have to say these things on the witness stand, especially as Mr. Phelan had always treated him courteously and had never, in his opinion, been a party to any crookedness.

"Did you ever," asked Mr. Terry of Mr. Taylor, "hear any conversation of Contractors Graves & Steers about receiving a share in the contract awarded first to Powis & Co., and afterward to A. J. Murray?"

"Yes," said Mr. Taylor, "I heard Mr. Steers say in the presence of E. L. Richardson that their share in the deal amounted to $1,800."

The proceedings were interrupted by Lawyer Delos McCurdy, who appears at the proceedings in behalf of ex-Commissioner Phelan. He wanted to know whether Taylor had called on Mr. Phelan after the contract had been revoked; whether he had thanked Mr. Phelan for not giving the contract to Powis & Co., and whether he knew it was not lawful for the Dock Board to give contracts to bidders outside of the city. Mr. Taylor answered all these questions in the negative.

After a short tilt between Mr. Terry and Lawyer McCurdy, C. W. Haskins, expert accountant, was called. He testified that he had examined the accounts of the old Dock Board, and had come across, among other things, a treasury order of June, 1893, made out to A. J. Murray, for 750 spiles, to be used at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. Attached to the same voucher were several other bids, among them that of Powis & Co. Their bid called for 510 spiles at $8.65, 50 spiles at $12.75, 190 spiles at $14.95, making the total of the bid $7,889.50.

The document, according to the witness, shows that the contract was awarded to Powis & Co., and signed by J. J. Phelan. The Commissioner's signature was crossed off, as the document now shows, and as Mr. Haskins testified, and the word "rejected" written below. The contract was afterward given to A. J. Murray, whose bid was $12,127.50.

"This," said Mr. Haskins, "represents a loss to the city of $4,238. I further wish to call your attention to the fact that no reference whatever appears in the records of the Dock Department to the bid of Powis & Co., although the other bids—namely, of Charles M. Kempland, E. Mors & Co., Graves & Steers, and W. H. Beard—are all recorded. These last bids were all in excess of Mr. Murray's. The stub book shows that the request for bids from these firms, including that of Powis & Co., were all sent out by the same person, and in proper form."

William F. Drew, a clerk living at 408 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, next testified that he was with the lumber firm of John I. Goodrich, Produce Exchange, in June, 1893, and that he went to the Dock Department and obtained from Clerk Gregory an invitation for a bid for the 750 spiles in question. To Lawyer McCurdy's question whether he made the request on behalf of Powis & Co., Drew answered emphatically that he did.

Walter V. P. Powis, who lives at 64 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, said that he formed a partnership with a Mr. Wrenwick in June, 1893, to furnish lumber by contract. "Learning that a bid was to be asked for at the Dock Department," he said, "we had a conversation with E. L. Richardson, who was then with Graves & Steers; got an estimate of prices from him, and decided to take him into partnership. Mr. Wrenwick sent a clerk from John I. Goodrich's to the Dock Department to secure an invitation for a bid. We got that, made our bid, and took it down to the Dock Department on the opening day and deposited it. Mr. Phelan opened our bid last. As he did so his eyes opened wide, and he said, 'Phew! Here's a low bid,' and, turning to the clerk, asked, 'Who is Powis & Co.?'

"The clerk told him who we were, and then Mr. Phelan said: 'Award this contract to Powis & Co.' That was Wednesday, June 13, 1893. I saw Taylor in Delaware and got his figures for the contract. On June 14 I went to see Mr. Phelan at his house, and he said that he would give me until Monday to file a bond. I agreed. I then had a talk with Chief Engineer Greene. He said: 'I suppose you know what it means if you carry out this contract.' 'Breaking up the ring, I suppose,' was my reply. Wrenwick then saw Taylor, and he agreed to come up on Monday and furnish the bond. On Friday I went to Pier A to ask Mr. Phelan if it made any difference if Taylor furnished the bond instead of Powis & Co.

"I was met by the clerk who told me that our bid had been rejected. Mr. Phelan and Mr. Greene both refused downright to say anything about the reflection, although I took my lawyer, F. T. Dowley, to see them and attempted to get an explanation. Wrenwick and I attended the next meeting of the board, and I began to ask for an explanation, when Phelan interrupted me and said: 'I move that this man be not allowed to talk.' Mr. Cram said the matter had been disposed of, and there was nothing to explain. That was the end of my dealings with the Dock Department."

Mr. McCurdy asked a few more questions which Mr. Terry ruled out as irrelevant, and the proceedings went on.

Allan N. Wrenwick of Westfield, N. J., formerly with John I. Goodrich, and later partner with Powis, testified to almost exactly the same effect as Powis. He was followed by Francis D. Dowley of 165 Broadway, counsel for Powis. He verified the latter's testimony as to receiving no explanation from Mr. Phelan.

The last witness was Enoch L. Richardson of 349 West Forty-ninth Street. He is a lumber agent, and had been connected with Graves & Steers from 1889 to 1893. "My connection with them terminated," he said, "when Mr. Steers found out that I had become Taylor's representative in New-York, and had given prices to Powis & Co. When Mr. Steers heard that Powis had gotten the contract for the 750 spiles in question, he came into the office and said, 'We have lost that contract, Richardson, and you know all about it. But I tell you we will get it yet. Do you think I'm going to let $1,400 go without a struggle?'"

Richardson then testified that his firm, A. J. Murray, Charles M. Kimpland, and E. Mors, had formed a combine to keep all the Dock Board contracts, and that they divided the profits in some way between them.

"I heard Steers say," added Richardson, "that he had not received his dividend of $1,800 from Murray. I supposed he referred to the Powis deal."

The proceedings ended with a tilt between Commissioner Terry and Lawyer McCurdy, the latter insisting on cross-examining the witnesses in behalf of his client, who, he said, was being charged indirectly with malfeasance in office. Mr. Terry assured him that he would grant a subpœna for any witness whom Mr. McCurdy might want to examine, after the investigation was finished. The lawyer was satisfied with this. An adjournment was then taken until Friday, at 2 P. M.

LOOKING AFTER CANDIDATES

Good Government Clubs' Sub-Committee Considering Nominations — Attention Paid in Selecting Men for Judgeships.

The County Convention of the Good Government Clubs is to be held next Monday evening, when a full county ticket will be put in the field. While it is the intention to select strong candidates for all the offices to be filled, particular attention will be devoted to getting men of prominence for the judicial positions.

The decision of the Executive Committee of the Good Government Clubs has been carried out by the appointment of a sub-committee to recommend candidates. This committee is composed of R. Fulton Cutting, M. D. Rothschild, De Forest Grant, Charles Stewart Davison, Preble Tucker, Wheeler H. Peckham, George M. Cassatt, and James R. Burnett. Members of the committee met yesterday noon at the office of Mr. Cutting, 32 Nassau Street.

It is understood that a list of fifty-five available names for the Judgeships has been compiled from nominations by delegates and committeemen, and is now under consideration. Mr. Peckham is Chairman of the Judiciary Sub-Committee; Mr. Tucker, the Register, and Mr. Burnett, the County Clerk Sub-Committee.

The Bar Association's Committee on Judicial Nominations will act in an advisory capacity to the Good Government Committee. It will not select the particular candidates, but will pass upon the fitness of each man named. It is thought that the judicial candidates finally put forward by the Good Government Clubs will so highly commend themselves to the leaders of the other parties as to effect a fusion ticket. Elihu Root, Dr. Parkhurst, Joseph Larocque, and Charles Stewart Smith were said to be interested in the movement.

The deliberations at the meeting of the sub-committee yesterday were not made public. An adjournment was taken after a two hours' session, when it was announced that another meeting would be held to-day. The sub-committee will report to the Executive Committee this afternoon. The Bar Association's committee will also confer with the other committees to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION

Progress Made by the Convention Yesterday in Its Important Work.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25.—The Constitutional Convention spent the day discussing the proposed sections on the executive department and municipal corporations and police regulations. The section on the executive department was agreed upon, and ordered to a third reading.

All State officers are to be elected for two years. The Board of Pardons is to be provided for by the General Assembly. The question of conferring the right on the Governor to suspend in case of embezzlement consumed most of the time to-day, and finally the Governor was authorized, whenever it shall be brought to his notice by affidavit, that any county or other officer is probably guilty of embezzlement, to immediately direct the prosecution of such officer, and, upon a true bill being found, the Governor has the right to suspend. The provision applies to all officers of the State.

The salary of no State officer is to be increased or diminished during the term for which he has been elected.

The first fight on the report of the Committee on Municipal Corporations came up upon the provision for the incorporation of the towns and cities. Senator Tillman wanted provision made for the incorporation of factory villages, and upon his suggestion those sections were recommitted, with instructions to prepare such a section. After a sharp fight, provision was made that street-car companies should secure the consent of the municipal authorities before passing through the streets.

There was considerable contest over the section which provides for improvement and work on the public highways, through the municipal courts. The section, as reported, gave municipal courts the right to imprison or sentence to the chaingang, without trial by jury, and, after a hard fight, the convention agreed to an amendment, "Provided, the defendant in all cases, on demand, shall have the right of a trial by a jury of at least six

HAYMAN GETS TWO RACES

His Horses Nicolini and Chattanooga Win at Brighton Beach.

PANWAY WON THE OWNERS' HANDICAP

Races Were Principally for Beaten Horses and They Created but Little Interest—Little Matt in Form.

It was fortunate for people who went to the Brighton Beach race track yesterday that nine of the twenty horses entered for the first race were scratched. If they had not been, the programme would probably not have been concluded in time to prevent a violation of the law by racing after sunset. The managers have no business to accept so many entries to be started on so narrow a track, on which it is impossible to start and race a field of more than ten horses.

It was about as comfortable a day for racing as has been had at Brighton Beach this season. The attendance was light, and the racing commonplace. It was a good day for the layers of odds, however, as all the favorites with the single exception of Nicolini were defeated, and he was not the sort of a favorite that the Beach patrons fancy, as the odds were 1 to 2 on him. But Mr. Hayman's friends were right glad to see him win with both Nicolini and Chattanooga, two recent purchases from the string of Col. Ruppert. He had another starter, in Nero, in the fourth race, but the good sprinter found the route too long for him.

The card offered was in the nature of a series of consolation races for horses not able to win at the big track. Entries were therefore made up of a sorry lot of horses, and from such a mess it would be hard to say which race was the best or the least bad.

Cass should have won the owners' handicap, the fourth race on the card, but young O'Leary made too much use of the horse in the early stages of the race, the result being that Panway, one of the outsiders in the betting, landed the race rather cleverly, much to the delight of his unique and erratic owner, "Virginia" Bradley. Cass lasted just long enough to get the second place from Little Tom by a head, the latter beating Dungarven the same distance for the third money. This was about the hottest finish of the day.

Chattanooga, Incuirendo, Prig, and Captain T. made a lively finish in the following race, which was a run of a mile, with Prig favorite in the speculation and Chattanooga second choice. When it came to the drive at the finish, Captain T., who had been the leader through the run, cut it badly, and Chattanooga, all ridden out by Sims, won by a half length from Inquirendo, who beat the favorite about the same distance. Captain T. was only a head behind the third money.

The other races were a pretty cheap lot, though Little Matt, Babe Murphy, and McKee had a lively scrimmage that stirred up the crowd considerably in the last event.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the current odds against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner..

1—Old Dominion, R. A. Smith's ch. g., 5 years, by Dry Monopole-Clara, 110 pounds, $1,400.. (Sims)

2—Key West, M. Daly's b. h., aged, 103, $600.. (J. Murphy)

3—Cuckoo, W. C. Daly's blk. g., 4, 95, $100.. (Keefe)

4—Wheloski, 3, 92.	8—Will Elliott, 5, 95.
5—Addie, 6, 104.	9—Trinculo, 4, 98.
6—Lottie A., 3, 92.	10—Craftless, 3, 110.
7—Pontlear, 3, 92.	11—Ameer, 4, 104.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
9—2	2	10—1	Pontlear	8— 1
9—5	Key West	7—10	25—1	Will Elliott	10— 1
10—1	Cuckoo	4— 1	Trinculo	3— 1
20—1	Wheloski	8— 1	60—1	Craftless	20— 1
4—1	Addie	7— 5	5—1	Ameer	8— 5
20—1	Lottie A	8— 1			

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Rosalind III., F. T. Barrett's br. f., by Laureate-Garcga, 90 pounds, $100..... (O'Leary)

2—Imperial, C. F. Dwyer's b. c., 93, $100.. (Keefe)

3—Unity, P. Dunne's ch. g., 105, $300.... (Chorn)

4—Perfidy, 103.

5—Article, 105.

6—Tomoka, 100.

Betting

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1	Rosalind III.	7—5	15—1	Tomoka	6— 1
2—1	Imperial	3—5	30—1	Tennyson II.	12— 1
10—1	Unity	4—1	50—1	John Haines	20— 1
5—2	Perfidy	4—5	15—1	Larissa	6— 1
4—1	Article	7—5			

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43½. No bid for the winner.

1—Nicolini, J. Hayman's b. g., by Duke of Montrose-Patti, 109½ pounds, $300..... (Sims)

2—Sir John, R. Bradley's ch. g., 107, $300.. (Doggett)

3—Rodman B., A. H. Barney's ch. g., 107, $300 ..... (Perkins)

4—Firebrand, 107.

5—Van Brunt, 110.

6—Richards, 107.

7—Marengo, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—2	Nicolini	Out	10—1	Van Brunt	3— 1
10—1	Sir John	2—1	6—1	Richards	8— 5
10—1	Rodman B.	3— 1	30—1	Marengo	10— 1
30—1	Firebrand	10— 1			

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54½.

1—Panway, R. Bradley's b. m., 6 years, by Panique-By the Way, 70 pounds..... (Powers)

2—Cass, Bishop & Arthur's b. c., 4, 82..(O'Leary)

3—Little Tom, C. Baker's ch. g., 4, 78....(Coyle)

4—Dungarven, aged, 84. 6—Herkimer, 3, 100.

5—Nero, aged, 70.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1	Panway	5—2	6—1	Dungarven	7— 5
3—5	Cass	Out	15—1	Nero	5— 1
5—2	Little Tom	1—2	20—1	Herkimer	6— 1

Won by a half length; a head between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43½. No bid for the winner.

1—Chattanooga, J. Hayman's b. g., 5 years, by Luke Blackburn-Mamie O., 109 pounds, $1,000 ..... (Sims)

2—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's b. c., 3, 102, $1,000.. (Perkins)

3—Prig, J. Shields's b. c., 4, 103, $100 (O'Donnell)

4—Captain T., 5, 107. 6—Warlike, 4, 100.

5—Jack Rose, aged, 103.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
5—2	Chattanooga	1—2	10—1	Captain T.	3— 1
5—1	Inquirendo	6—5	30—1	Jack Rose	8— 1
4—5	Prig	Out	30—1	Warlike	8— 1

Won by three parts of a length; five lengths between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $200, of which $35 to second and $15 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Little Matt, W. B. Jennings's br. c., 4 years, by Voltigeur-Black Girl, 108 pounds, $100.. (Sims)

2—Babe Murphy, L. Ezell's b. c., 3, 97, $200.. (Sheedy)

3—McKee, J. Shields & Co.'s br. g., 3, 95, $100 ..... (O'Donnell)

4—Annie Bishop, 5, 107. 7—Harry Alonzo, 6, 108.

5—Darkness, 5, 108. 8—Pulitzer, 4, 105.

6—Golden Gate, 3, 98. 9—Edna May, 3, 95.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1	Little Matt	7—10	20—1	Golden Gte.	8— 1
4—1	Babe M'hy	7— 5	15—1	Harry A'o.	6— 1
8—5	McKee	9— 5	20—1	Pulitzer	8— 1
8—1	Annie B'p	3— 1	30—1	Edna May	10— 1
15—1	Darkness	6— 1			

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

To Race at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ishamela	112	Connemaugh	109
Sir Peter II.	112	Sebastian	109
Wellman	112	Allegra	109
Agnes	109	Belle Amie	109
Trident	109		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth.

Adelbert	114	Sabilla	106
Chesapeake	110	Irish Reel	104
Candelabra	107	April Fool	103
Dungarven	107	Hessie	102
Marshall	107		

THIRD RACE.—The Youthful Stakes, for two-year-olds; guaranteed value, $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs.

Handspring	123	Right Royal	94
One I Love	120	La Vienta	92
Ben Brush	118	Belle Amie	90
Refugee	105	Bloomer	90
Prince Lief	105	Emotional	90

FOURTH RACE.—The Brookwood Handicap, for three-year-olds; guaranteed value, $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rey del Carreres	120	Primrose	108
Flying Dutchman	128	Brandywine	106
Counter Tenor	123	Owlet	102
Monaco	108	Maurice	102
Dolabra	108	Belmar	95

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; guaranteed value, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; for maiden horses; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Waltzer	114	Hidalgo	102
The Bluffer	107	Manchester	102
Golden Rod	104	Sombazette	99
Ina	104	Sir John	99
Burgundy	102	Kisbern	99
The Swain	102	Babe Murphy	99

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; guaranteed value, $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Rey El Santa Anita	123	Peacemaker	105
Patrician	116	Discount	102
Beldemere	106	Key West	95

BINGEN WINS EASILY.

The Crack Two-Year-Old After the Race Bought by J. Malcolm Forbes.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Though the trotters and pacers were kept at it from 10 o'clock this morning till dark, with only an hour's intermission, two of the eight classes still remain at issue. Of the nineteen heats ten were taken by the two fast classes, the one for trotting stallions being the most interesting. It brought about 4,000 persons to Mystic Park, and as the favorite, Silver Plate, lost the first two heats, the contest promised to be a lively one. The gray horse from Canada squared away in the third mile, taking a lead which he held to the finish. Haley, a son of the old champion Nelson, was the dangerous member, but one heat proved to be his limit. Germaine also scored once in a hot brush with Haley, but his gait is such a shambling one that the honest trotter should have got the decision.

Nelly McCrory had the 2:16 pace at her mercy, after W. C. B. had staggered home a neck ahead of her in the first heat. Billy Frazier cut across in front of the favorite going away in the third heat, and was properly ruled out. After that nothing could give Nelly a race, and a fifth heat in 2:13¾ was only fun for her.

There was time for only two heats in the 2:25 pace, and Bumps, after getting the first one at his leisure, was unable to shake Mascot, Jr., off in the second mile. The hopped pacer stuck close to the leader until they turned home, and amid great excitement outfooted him by half a length. The mile, in 2:10¾, is a new mark for Mascot, Jr.

With Nomad in the field there was a heavy plunge against Lyric for the 2:27 trot, but the young mare from Allen Farm stepped off at once and, finishing six lengths ahead of the New-York trotter, pulled up in 2:18¾. The race then went over along with the 2:25 pace, making another big card for the third day.

The four classes on the morning programme were much more easily disposed of, all the young trotters ending their engagements in straight heats. Tomboy added a single to her overnight score, a rich stake for three-year-olds, and Monturo shut out the field in the first mile of the Futurity Stake, for the same age. Bingen had matters his own way in the purse for two-year-olds, and did not have to get near his mark of 2:20¼, made on a half-mile track a few weeks ago.

In the second heat the colt went to the three-quarters in 1:42½, and pulling up to let the others in 1:42½, and 0:42 for the last quarter. Later in the day Bingen was brought out again and introduced as having been sold to J. Malcolm Forbes, the millionaire fancier of this city, who came into prominence on the turf when he purchased Nancy Hanks. The price paid for this great two-year-old is said to be $8,000, which is an advance of $5,500 over what it cost E. H. Greeley of Bangor to import him from Kentucky. George W. Leavitt, the noted Boston Commissioner, discovered Bingen last Winter. He trotted a trial at Mystic Park last Saturday in 2:18, going outside of two other horses. His sire, May King, is by Electioneer, and Bingen's dam, Young Miss, is an inbred Wilkes mare by Young Jim.

Lady Delmar was quite the best of the two-year-old fillies, the crack Bellisant being only good for third money.

Summaries:

Foals of 1892—Trotting; Produce Stakes, $4,140.

Tomboy, b. f., by Edgemark-Rena

Simmons, by Simmons..... (Proctor)..2 1 1 0 1

Quartercousin, b. c., by Quartermaster, (Wood)..... 1 2 2 0 2

Corbett Benton, ch. c., (Houghton)..3 4 3 4 3

Meissonier, b. c., (O'Neil)..... 5 3 4 3 4

Slit Edge, b. c., (Nay)..... 4 5 dis.

Christopher Columbus, b. c., (Isabel)..4 6 dr.

Mary L., ch. f., (Dore)..... Dis.

Lanceola, ch. f., (Trout)..... Dis.

Carroll R., blk. c., (Rundle)..... Dis.

Time—2:28¾; 2:25½; 2:23½; 2:23¾; 2:26¾.

Foals of 1892—Trotting; Futurity Stake, $855.

Montura, b. c., by Edgemark-Nelly May, by Electioneer, (Bither)..... 1

Regal Nelson, b. c., (Palmer)..... Dis.

Carroll R., blk. c., (Rundle)..... Dis.

Time—2:32.

Foals of 1893, Colts or Geldings—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Lady Del Mar, ch. f., by Delmar-Wilkes's Maid, by Autograph, (Baldwin)..... 1

Adwild, b. f., (Nevins)..... 3 2

Bellisant, ch. f., (Curry)..... 2 4

Lou V., b. f., (Bass)..... 5 3

Elsie Mac, b. f., (Sterling)..... 4 5

Julia, br. f., (Pinkham)..... Dis.

Suzette, b. f., (Palmer)..... Dis.

Time—2:30; 2:27½.

2:16 Class, Pacing—Purse, $2,000.

Nelly McCrory, b. m., by Legal Tender, Jr.,-Lucy, by Tobe, Jr., (B. H. Demorest)..... 2 1 11 1 1

Veto, b. m., by Dunton Wilkes, (Nitz)..13 2 1 9 2

W. C. B., ch. s., by Jim Medium, (Rahm)..... 1 11 9 10 9

Sea Bird, ch. s., (Carpenter)..... 12 4 2 3 4

Abeto, b. m., (McCarthy)..... 8 6 6 2 3

Bessie B., b. m., (Payne)..... 3 3 4 8 6

Jimmy B., b. g., (Sheridan)..... 5 5 7 6 7

Kentucky Star, b. g., (McCoy)..... 10 7 5 7 5

Mary A., ch. m., (Brady)..... 7 9 8 6 7

Prairie Lily, b. m., (Boyce)..... 4 8 3 4 dr

Nancy Harkaway, b. m., (Cheney)...11 12 10 dis

Billy Frazier, ch. g., (Cooper)..... 6 10 dis

Donne, ch. g., (Brock)..... 9 dis

Time—2:21¾; 2:12; 2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

2:18 Class, Stallions, Trotting.—Purse, $2,000.

Silver Plate, g. s., by Silver Cloud-Lady Graham, by Lexington Chief, Jr., (Rathbun)..... 2 3 1 1 1

Haley, b. s., by Nelson, (Titer)..... 1 2 5 2 4

Germaine, b. s., by Mambrino King, (Carmichael)..... 4 1 3 3 2

Much Ado, b. s., (Cook)..... 5 4 2 4 3

Candidate, blk. s., (O'Neil)..... 3 4 5 5 5

William Albert, b. s., (Fox)..... 3 5 6 dr

Leicester, ch. s., (Bither)..... 7 6 dis

Time—2:17; 2:15¾; 2:16¾; 2:17; 2:18.

2:25 Class, Pacing.—Purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes Hunan, (Ellis). 2 1

Bumps, b. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Wilson)... 1 2

Merrill, ch. s., (Merrill)..... 3 4

Last Request, b. m., (Rathbun)..... 5 3

Lantana, b. m., (Dore)..... 4 6

Billy, ch. g., (Meddleby)..... 6 5

Success, b. f., (Brady)..... dis

Time—2:12½; 2:10¾.

2:27 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Lyric, b. m., by Lancelott, (Hazleton)..... 1

Nomad, b. g., (Flemnig)..... 2

Eddy Wilkes, b. g., (McDonald)..... 3

On El Ch., b. m., (West)..... 4

Wag, br. g., (McCoy)..... 5

Franklin Boy, b. g., (Stevens)..... 6

Island Girl, b. m., (Post)..... dis

Time—2:18¾.

John R. Gentry's Fast Race.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 25.—A crowd of 6,000 people witnessed the three-cornered match race between John R. Gentry, Joe Patchen, and Fidol this afternoon. Gentry won three heats, easily equaling his mark of 2:03¾, and placed to his credit the fastest heat of the year, and the fastest third heat ever paced or trotted in a race. Fidol was the favorite with the spectators, but the other horses outclassed him. Patchen finished so easily in the first two heats that Curry was cautioned by the judges. In the final heat he finished on Gentry's wheel, under the whip. Summaries:

John R. Gentry	1	1	1
Joe Patchen	2	2	2
Fidol	3	3	3

Time—2:06¾; 2:05; 2:03¾.

Time by Quarters.—First Heat—0:31¼; 1:03¾; 1:34¾; 2:06¾. Second Heat—0:31; 1:02½; 1:34, 2:05. Third Heat—0:31½; 1:02½; 1:33¾; 2:03¾.

DOMINION EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Net Increase in Aggregate Trade for Two Months of $319,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The statement of Dominion exports and imports for August shows that the total exports for the month were $12,448,823, an increase of $1,340,981 over August last year. The imports for the month were $11,028, 665, a decrease of $494,067 from last August.

The duty collected has risen from $1,637,800 to $1,813,780. For the two months of the fiscal year the exports amount to $24,876,194, as compared with $22,559,419 last year, showing an increase of $2,316,775.

During the same period the imports have fallen from $21,580,958 to $19,583,155, a decrease of $1,997,773, leaving a net increase in the aggregate trade for the two months of $319,002.

Poultry Dealers Lose.

The Board of Health has had to fight poultry dealers who wished to kill and sell poultry outside of the markets prescribed by law, for the Day of Atonement, Sept. 26 and 27. Recently eighty-one such dealers sued for an injunction in the Court of Common Pleas to restrain the Health Board from interfering with them. The argument was heard yesterday, and the injunction was refused on the ground that only the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in the matter.

Evidences of Good Times.

Manager Harding of the Humphreys Medicine Company, John and William Streets, states that he has just given out an order for $50,000 for special advertising in the daily newspapers in large cities. This company, he says, has been a very liberal advertiser in the past, and among the most successful, and this additional expenditure of so large a sum, he thinks, would indicate that good times are here, at least for the Humphreys Medicine Company.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN D. JONES

Men Prominent in Marine Insurance Circles Were Present—Floral Tributes from Many Friends.

Funeral services over the body of John D. Jones, late President of the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company, were held yesterday in Trinity Church, the Very Rev. Bishop Littlejohn, the Rev. Dr. Seabury of the Church of the Annunciation, New-York; Dr. C. G. Wiley of the Episcopal Church, Massapaqua, L. I., and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of Trinity officiating.

Besides the immediate family, there were present the Vestry of the Church of the Annunciation of this city, of which Mr. Jones had for many years been the Senior Warden; representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Maritime Exchange, the officials and Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company, and men prominent in marine-insurance circles.

The floral remembrances were of rare beauty, and exceedingly numerous, many of them bearing the cards of the large marine insurance companies, and residents of Massapaqua and Oyster Bay, where Mr. Jones had for many years had his Summer home. One large floral pillow was the gift of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital of this city, to which institution Mr. Jones presented the building it now occupies, 351 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Among those present at the funeral were Platt Stratton, Engineer of the Board of Underwriters; Edward W. Hale, late President of the Pacific Marine Insurance Company; T. B. Bleecker, former President of the New-York Mutual Marine Insurance Company; Wainwright Hardy, David Lloyd, George S. Green, Jr., W. S. Murray, Jr., Bankson T. Morgan, Henry C. Wisner, Charles Wisner, R. N. Dougherty, Col. Wagstaff, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; John D. Crimmins of the Metropolitan Traction Company; Tredwell Cleveland of Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

A. Foster Higgins, Ambrose Snow, J. H. Winchester, William R. Hutton, W. Irving Comes, and Daniel A. Nash, Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New-York; John H. Telfair, A. J. Macdonald, James W. Alexander, James A. Bigelow, J. C. Peabody, William Nicoll, John B. Ireland, Schuyler Persons, ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, Vernon H. Brown, Charles P. Sumner, William Watson, Donald S. L. Lee, George Wilde, Henry Buchanan, B. F. Metcalf, E. Whitney Doane, Abiel Abbot, W. O. E. Walker, E. H. Dougherty, Jacob R. Telfair, E. W. Houghton, W. H. Hughes, H. L. Vining and J. Raymond Smith, representing the Maritime Exchange, and Miles P. Palmer of the St. Nicholas Club.

The pall bearers were Trustees Raven, Quintard, Moresby, Macy, Browne, Amsinck, and Chapman of the Atlantic Marine Insurance Company. The Metropolitan Throat Hospital was represented by its President, Major Gibbs, and the entire medical staff. The interment will be made at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

TO EXAMINE CONSULAR CANDIDATES

Secretary Olney's Order Constituting the Board of Examination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Following is the full text of the order of Secretary Olney constituting the board for the examination of candidates for Consular positions:

In pursuance of the Executive order of Sept. 20, 1895, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, the Solicitor of the State Department, and the Chief of the Consular Bureau, or the persons for the time being respectively discharging the duties of said offices, are hereby constituted a board, whose duty it shall be, by appropriate examination, to determine the qualifications for the respective positions of persons selected for such examination by the President and applying for such Consulates and commercial agencies as are included within the scope of said order. Vacancies occurring in said board or such changes in the membership thereof as experience may prove to be desirable will be dealt with by additional regulations as occasion may require.

Such examination herein provided for shall be held from time to time at the State Department in Washington, upon such notice to candidates as shall give them reasonable opportunity to attend for the purpose in question.

Such examinations shall be by questions and answers in writing, unless for special reasons the board consider it desirable in any particular case to conduct an examination viva voce, in which case, however, a stenographer shall be present and shall report all the proceedings.

The subjects to which an examination shall relate shall be:

1. General education, knowledge of languages, business training and experience.

2. The country in which the Consul or commercial agent is to reside, its Government, Chief Magistrate, geographical features, principal cities, chief production, and its commercial intercourse and relations with the United States.

3. The exequatur, its nature and use.

4. Functions of a Consul or commercial agent as compared with those of a Vice Consul or Consular Agent, relation of former to latter, also to the United States Minister or Ambassador at the capital of the country.

5. Duties of a Consul or commercial agent as regards:

a. Correspondence with the State Department and the form thereof.

b. Passports, granting and viséing.

c. United States merchant vessels in a foreign port, and their crews, whether seeking discharge, deserting, or destitute.

d. Wrecks within the jurisdiction.

e. Wrongs to United States citizens within jurisdiction.

f. Invoices.

g. Official fees and accounts.

6. Treaties between the United States and the foreign country.

7. Relations of Ambassador and Minister to laws of the country to which they are accredited as compared with those of Consul or commercial agent to those of the countries where they reside.

8. Acts of Ambassador or Minister, how far binding upon his country.

9. Diplomatic, judicial, and commercial functions of Consuls or commercial agents.

10. Piracy, what it is and where punishable.

11. Consular Regulations of the United States, a copy of which (to be returned to the department) will be supplied to each candidate upon application.

12. Such other subject or subjects as the board may deem important and appropriate in any particular case.

The examining board is authorized to issue such notices and to make all such rules as they may deem necessary to accomplish the objects of this regulation, and immediately upon the conclusion of such examination will make to the Secretary of State a report, in writing, stating whether in their judgment the candidate is or is not qualified for the particular position applied for, and if the decision is adverse to the candidate, also briefly summarizing the grounds of such decision.

FIGHTS BY BOYS ON THE WEST SIDE

Much Damage to Windows in Seventh Avenue by Rival Organizations.

The gangs of boys in the Twenty-second Police Precinct known as "The Talent" and "The Forty-niners" have had several conflicts lately, and it is said that on Saturday night their flying missiles damaged windows in the neighborhood of Seventh Avenue and Broadway to the extent of $1,000.

About 250 boys, most of them about fifteen years old, were engaged on each side in the fight. When the police learned of the damage done they began to keep a sharp outlook for further conflicts. Some of the rival youngsters met Tuesday night at Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue and indulged in throwing stones at each other. They were soon dispersed by the police and three of the urchins were captured. The captives were Andrew Morton and Chris Reilly, each thirteen years old, of 161 West Fifty-first Street, and John Gormley, twelve years old, of 128 West Fiftieth Street.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Magistrate Deuel turned them over to the Gerry society. When the society found that the boys had no bad records the Magistrate discharged them.

FOR VIOLATING LOTTERY LAWS

The Charge Made Against Henry Fraube, a Third Avenue Broker.

Detectives of the Central Office yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Court Henry Traube of the firm of Traube & Prenzlan, brokers, of 25 Third Avenue, on a charge of violation of the lottery laws.

The detectives saw Heinrich Gessner of 2,080 Second Avenue come out of the place, and, on questioning him, found that the brokers were selling for $1 each tickets which represented shares in "European Government Municipality Securities." Twenty tickets entitled the buyer to one certificate. On the backs of the certificates, each of which was numbered, was printed a list of prizes to be won by the holders of certain numbers. In court Anthony Comstock drew up the affidavit on which the prisoner was arraigned.

Traube declared that he had broken no law, and that the business was perfectly legitimate, but the police believe that the whole thing is a swindle. Magistrate Crane held Traube in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow afternoon.

GUATEMALA PAYS THE BILLS

She Makes Reparation for the Unjust Arrest of Three American Laborers in Her Territory.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The State Department has succeeded in settling an indemnity claim against the Guatemalan Government, in behalf of three American laborers, W. H. Argall, Henry Thomas, and Robert Pardee. The matter has been pending for about a year, and the correspondence on the subject was included in the last volume of foreign relations laid before Congress.

The men were laborers on the farm of a Belgian named Van De Putte, near Guatemala, and under orders from him, removed a shed which the Guatemalan Government claimed as its property. They were arrested without warrant and confined in a filthy den, sleeping on the rock floor, and being treated as the most guilty criminals for twelve days, when they were released without bond. The atrocity naturally excited the American Minister, P. M. B. Young, to demand reparation of the wrong, especially as one of the men, Argall, had suffered physical injuries at the hands of the prison official. Argall had asked to see the commandant of the penitentiary, when the attendant, without deigning to reply, struck him four blows across the back with a rawhide, inflicting great welts. Argall made no resistance, believing that had he done so, he would have been murdered.

The United States Minister testified to the truth of the statements of Argall and his fellow-prisoners. Inquiry of Guatemalan officials developed the fact that the shed which the Americans were demolishing for their Belgian employer had been erected by an officer of the Government, on land which Van De Putte claimed to be his. The offense of the Guatemalan Government was somewhat aggravated by the fact that the Minister's messenger, sent to confer with the prisoners in the penitentiary, was denied admission, and one request to the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs for permission to send our Vice Consul General on a similar errand was not replied to.

The State Department pressed the Guatemalan Government for an explanation, and that Government has been forced to acknowledge the culpability of its officials. Argall has been paid an indemnity of $600, and Thomas and Pardee have received $300 each. One of the last dispatches written by Secretary Gresham directed Minister Young to secure prompt action from the Guatemalan Government in this matter.

LIEUT. COWLES ON TRIAL

Court-Martialed for the Offense of a Clerk Whom He Trusted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There is a good deal of interest in the War Department regarding the result of the trial by court-martial at a Western post of a young army officer, Lieut. W. H. Cowles, of the Sixteenth Infantry. He has been acting as Regimental Quartermaster for two or three years.

Cowles is a Pennsylvania man and a graduate of the Military Academy class of 1880. His trial is in consequence of the conviction of a Sergeant who was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for defrauding the Government. This enlisted man performed the duties of clerk to Lieut. Cowles, and, among other things, had charge of the coal supply for the post where Cowles was stationed. It developed in the trial that the Sergeant had connived with the representative of the coal company in misrepresenting the amount of fuel actually delivered, so that the Government would really pay for more coal than it received. The trial of Lieut. Cowles is not supposed to connect him with any knowledge of the dishonest transaction between the enlisted man and the coal company's agent, but it is charged that he must have been negligent, or the bills would not have been approved and vouchers presented for an amount of fuel in excess of the actual deliveries.

Lieut. Cowles has an excellent record personally, as indicated by the fact that he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

BACK TAXES FOR STATE CARE OF INSANE

New-York County to Appeal from Recent General Term Decision.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—A letter was received at the State Controller's department to-day from Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, officially notifying the State authorities that New-York County would appeal from the recent decision of the General Term sustaining the levy upon it of two years' back taxes for State care of the indigent insane.

New-York had objected to the tax because it took care of its own pauper insane, but the court decided, nevertheless, that it must pay its quota of the tax.

Controller Roberts had a verbal agreement, or thought he had, with the Corporation Counsel, whereby it was the intention to let the matter stand as decided by the General Term, but the letter received to-day says that the Corporation Counsel had conferred with Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch of New-York City, and it had been decided that so much money being involved an appeal should be taken. The back taxes in this case aggregate about $1,400,000.

It is said that the matter can be heard at the next term of the Court of Appeals, beginning Oct. 7, and that if the Attorney General and Corporation Counsel of New-York City will appear before the court and agree upon an early date for the arguments, the decision can probably be rendered before the time comes for the adjournment of the court over election day.

Award of City Bonds to Syndicate.

Controller Fitch yesterday made public the award of the $3,343,589.70 gold 3 per cent. city bonds. The bonds were awarded to the syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., and Harvey Fisk & Son. The syndicate wished all or nothing, and made this an imperative condition. Their bid of 100.3177 was decided to be the best one, principally because the syndicate agreed to take all.

The premium paid by the syndicate amounts to $10,628.94, which is $408.97 more than the premiums that would have been paid had the award gone to the best combination of other bidders.

THE "SHORT-AD," PAGE.

Chicago's Solemn Warning.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Appareled in his gay plum-colored suit,
With his best English smile and handshake high,
In festive drawing room the New-York swell
May paint the atmosphere. His beauty needs,
Mayhap, some tint wherewith to set it off
To best advantage. Wherefore let him dress
In red, green, violet, vermilion, blue,
Or any shade or combination of
Them all. Let them emulate the rainbow
In the colors of his garments. 'Tis his right,
And if he lacks in picturesqueness then
Let Aubrey Beardsley work some nightmare up
Into a pattern for a suit of clothes
To be by some impressionist hand-painted
Afterward. The New-York exquisite? Who cares
For his attire? Go to! Chicago takes
Its fashions not from Father Knickerbocker
Or his dandy sons; and as for these
Plum-colored suits will none of them. Nay, more!
If Chauncey M. Depew his manly form
In this sartorial abomination
Ever drapes, from that time forth Chicago
Drops him from the list of her adopted sons
And writes his name as Mud.

Not Insured Against Breakage.

From The Chicago Record.

"No, no; I wouldn't dare to have my husband help when we move."

"Why not?"

"He's a depot baggageman, you know, and he'd be sure to forget himself."

Couldn't Raise the Wind.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I'd like to sell you a good wheel—only been used a month; 1895 model, pneumatic tires"—

"No use to try. I've got a pneumatic pocketbook."

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an experienced young woman; one who understands wines and salads; good city reference. 8 West 44th St., ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid in a private family; willing to assist with washing and sewing; city references. Chambermaid, 319 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork alone. Call, Wednesday, at 8 West 44th St., care of Mrs. Garoty.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; three years' good city reference. 200 East 39th St., ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a strong young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, 352 East 42d St.; ring Mrs. Herbert's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl in small private family; city references. 220 East 33d St.; ring Dussori's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By experienced young woman as chambermaid or waitress; understands wines in cellars; good city references. 53 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID. — By middle-aged woman, chamberwork and help care for children, or help with washing; can do housework for two; city preferred. M. C., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid alone; private family; good city reference. C. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or would assist with waiting; first-class reference. 231 West 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; best reference. 426 East 58th St., Barnes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable, neat girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 313 West 42d St., Norton.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl in private family; best city reference. R. S., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do light housework; good reference. 523 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a refined young girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting. 201 East 48th St., care of Mrs. Phalen.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 207 East 33d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl to do chamberwork and as laundress; excellent reference. 14 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid, or do general housework in a small family; no cards. 246 East 32d St.; ring Bell 4.

CHAMBERMAID, or CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; in a small family; city references. 152 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; private family; city references. 212 West 35th St., second bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a good girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; city reference. 921 8th

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Prices and a Moderate Business.

INFLUENCED CHIEFLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steady—Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

Considerable excitement attended the early trading in grain, with prices advancing with the West, and cables reported higher, but a realizing fever set in, and the latest prices were below Tuesday, with a moderate day's trading. Provisions were dull and about steady. Cotton was active and higher, with the foreign markets. Coffee gained a trifle, but had only light attention.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	63⅞@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.15 @	$3.25
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @	3.25
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.50 @	9.75
Lard, Western steam	6.17½@	..
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½@	22
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4 9-16
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8½
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.25
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.00 @	12.25
Lead	3.32½@	3.35

WHEAT—Contracts opened excited and ⅝@½c higher with the West, but free realizing orders caused a reaction, and the close was easy at ⅛c decline, with foreign houses selling, although cables were firmer. Spot was quiet and quoted lower. Sales, 116,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, at ½c over December, free on board, afloat; 10,000 bushels do, at December price; 40,000 bushels No. 1 hard, at 2⅜c over December, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels ungraded red at 65c, delivered, and 32,000 bushels do on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, ½c under December, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern at December price, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 63½@c. No. 1 hard, afloat, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 63½c. Cleverances hence, 134,007 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 286,351 bushels; receipts, 262,225 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 272,600 bushels; in the interior, 767,067 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and followed wheat, closing easy at ⅛@⅜c decline, with interior receipts increasing....Spot was easy and quiet; sales, 108,000 bushels, including 96,000 bushels No. 2, at 2½c over October, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels do at 39c delivered....Receipts, 162,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 296,335 bushels; in the interior, 485,449 bushels....Clearances hence, 139,279 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 343,272 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady and without life. The close was at unchanged prices. Spot were quiet and easy....Sales, 54,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c; No. 3 white at 26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24¼@24½c; No. 3, 23¼c; rejected white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 24@26c for 12,000 bushels; track white, 26@31c for 42,000 bushels....Receipts, 87,000 bushels; exports, 987 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September		.@..	62⅞
October	125,000	63 @63¾	63⅞
December	2,400,000	64 13-16@65 1-16	64⅞
March	60,000	68¼@69 1-16	68⅛
May	490,000	68⅝@69¼	68⅝
Total	3,075,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	100,000	37⅝@38	37⅝
October	180,000	37⅛@37⅝	37¼
December		.....@....	35¼
May	470,000	35 @35⅝	35⅛
Total	750,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September		.@....	24⅛
October	35,000	24 @....	24
December	20,000	24¼@24⅝	24½
May		.....@....	25¾
No. 2 white—October		....@....	26
Total	55,000		

FLOUR—Trading was not so active, as jobbers reported considerable stock on hand and grain was lower, while receivers asked old prices. Sales, 21,000 bbls, including: City Mills 6,500 bbls patents; 1,000 bbls clear, and 1,225 bbls extra, at quotations; 7,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60; 300 bbls straights at $3.40; 1,500 sacks No. 2 at $2.30; 2,550 sacks Bakers' extra at $2.60@$2.85; 1,750 sacks Winter fine at $2.05@$2.07½; 2,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.25; 700 bbls patents at $3.50@$3.60; 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.60; 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.75, and 300 bbls clear at $3.05@$3.10....Arrivals, 10,292 bbls and 5,743 sacks; exports, 7,411 bbls and 27,854 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 104,413 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@$2.20
Supers	2.25@ 2.40
No. 2	2.00@ 2.60
No. 1	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	3.00@ 3.15
Straights	3.20@ 3.25
White wheat straights	3.25@ 3.40
Patents	3.30@ 3.40
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	3.75@ 4.00
City extras	3.25@ 3.45
City supers	.@ 3.10
City fine	.@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	.@ ..
Supers	2.00@	$2.25@ ..
No. 2	2.25@2.30	.@2.50
No. 1	2.40@ 2.70	2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.50@ 2.65	2.80@ 3.10
Straights	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.35
Patents	3.20@ 3.40	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.20@ 3.30	3.50@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Firm and active; sales, 1,000 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.90@$3; fancy, $3.10.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.55; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.60@$2.70; brewers' meal, 90@95c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 70c; fine do, 90@95c.

BUCKWHEAT—Demand moderate at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.40@$3.80; ground, $3.10@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 46 @47c; Western, 44@45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet; sales of small lots at $1.90@$2 per 100 lb.

BARLEY—Dull and steady. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote Western at 60@65c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and quiet. Quoted: 40 60, and 80 lb, 72½@77½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil-meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@55c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market here continued under slack attention, not only from exporters, but on wants of local consumers, while its position as to prices was somewhat nominal, although not materially changed. There were one or two lots of good off grade yellow on offer at 26c, and not wanted, whatever steadier rate was held outside, while prime yellow stood in a nominal way at 26¾@27c. There were small lots of new crude reported on the way here, and in Texas some lots of ordinary prime yellow were to be had at 17½c, whatever better price was held for choice. The mills continued opening slowly, even in Texas, through the small offerings of seed. COCOANUT OIL was quiet and unchanged; Ceylon quoted at 4⅞@5c. PALM OIL was at firm prices on moderate demands; Lagos at 5@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4⅞c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry advance; American at 43c, boiled at 46c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was quiet; 50@51c quoted for city.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—The only oil quotation here to-day was $1.21½ bid. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were alternately strong and easy, the variations slight, or for pork 10 points, lard 5 points, and bacon 7½ points, closing hardly materially changed from Tuesday's latest. The speculation was slack throughout, and cash demands were moderate only. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 25,000 head.

LARD—The West was firm at the opening, advanced 2½ points, declined 5 points, and closed quiet at in part a decline of 2½ points on January and May. September closed at 5.77c, nominal; October was at 5.75@5.80c, closing at 5.77½@; January at 5.80@5.82½c, closing at 5.80c; May closed at 5.95c, nominal. Here there was little cash demand, with 6.17½c quoted, nominal; sale of 1,000 tcs cost and freight at 6.15c. City steam was quiet at 5.95@6c, with sales of 75 tcs. Options—No sales. October closed at 6.17c. Refined was dull, with Continent quoted at 6.65c and South American at 6.90c. Compound lard was quiet at 4½@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The opening prices were 2½c higher, from which there were easier prices by 7½@10c, while the close was steady at 2½c lower figures than on Tuesday. At the West, September closed at $7.90, nominal; October was at $7.92½@$8, closing at $7.95; January at $9.42½@$9.52½, closing at $9.45; May at $9.65@$9.75, closing at $9.70, nominal. Here there was a light export demand at steady prices, with sales of 150 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$9.75; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50.

BACON—Opened on the short rib dealings at the West 2½@5 points lower, recovered on early months 5@7½ points, closing 2½ points up for the day, with September at 5.02½@5.07c, closing at 5.07c, nominal; October at 5@5.07½c, closing at 5.07½c; January at 4.82½@4.87½c, closing at 4.85c bid.

CUTMEATS—There was little done here in city cuts, prices for which were held steadily. Sales of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 11-lb average, at 6⅞c; city-pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅝@6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¼c.

BEEF—Was under steady, fair export demand at very regular prices; sales of 200 tcs city extra India mess at $17. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—were unsettled in price and slow of sale. Quoted at $14.50 at the West, and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 51,183 head; same time last year, 46,019 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; active; 5@10c lower; $3.55@$4.20; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,446 head; weak; 10@15c lower; $3.50@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,588 head, lower; $3.40@$4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.90@$4.20. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,140 head; $3.35@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; weak; $3.80@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened 5@10c lower; $3.60@$3.95. Pittsburg dull; $4.25@$4.40. Cleveland—Light average and workers, $4.25@$4.35. Quotations here were 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was about steady at 4¼c for city in hogsheads, at which there was more offered, while the demands were without especial animation and from the local trade. Sales of 50 hhds city at 4¼c, and 50,000 lb country, in lots, at 4⅜@4⅝c, chiefly with 4½c as outside. For Amsterdam, 5½c was quoted. Chicago has come down to 4⅜c for prime, and has taken up about 2,000 tcs on its home and Eastern markets for shipments, presumably to the Southwest, at to equal 4⅝c in Chicago.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was unimportant demand from any quarter, while 6c was regarded as a nominal price, it was not bid. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market, with 7c bid in one instance and 7¼c asked. In oleo oil sales in Rotterdam of 300 tcs Harrison at 45 florins and 300 tcs Modoc at 46 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were without special activity and closed at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, following the slight gain abroad. Havre was steady at ⅛@⅛f advance, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅛ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 200 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Central American on private terms. Auction Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 750 bags at 14.90c; March, 500 bags at 14.40c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,250 bags at 15.40c; October, 500 bags at 15.20c, 250 bags at 15.15c; December, 2,000 bags at 14.90c, 500 bags at 14.85c; January, 500 bags at 14.75c; March, 1,500 bags at 14.40c; May, 500 bags at 14.15c; total, 7,000 bags. Exchange—90 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for December, 55 points paid to exchange 750 bags December for September, 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for September, 30 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October; total for day, 11,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.75	11.90@11.95
February	14.50@14.60	11.80@11.90
March	14.30@14.35	11.70@11.80
April	14.05@14.15	11.60@11.70
May	13.90@14.00	11.60@11.70
September	15.30@15.40	13.90@14.00
October	15.10@15.15	13.30@13.35
November	14.90@15.00	12.50@12.60
December	14.85@14.90	12.15@12.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	250,591
Arrivals steamship Moorish Prince, Rio	12,486
Arrivals steamship Moorish Prince, Santos	10,501
	22,987
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	273,578
	6,328
Total stock in New-York to-day	267,259
Total stock in Baltimore	53,751
Deliveries yesterday	2,118—51,633
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,311
Deliveries yesterday	311—31,000
	82,633
Total stock in United States	349,833
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 24	117,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Sept. 24	80,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 21	22,000
	219,000
Total	568,833
Same time 1894	465,152

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..0.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	21½@21¾	Cora	16¾@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @20½
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @18	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fr to c'c	19½@20	Do, white	18¾@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Values unchanged and firm, with an increased demand for fine grades.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Offerings moderate at very full prices, with a fair inquiry.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3¼@3⅜	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	4⅜@4¼	Java	3¼@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fair	3⅞@4		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firmer figures. Sales, 5,323 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c, and 933 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 13-16c....Refined were advanced 1-16@⅛c and in demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½ @3¼
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 13-16@2⅞
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½ bid.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4 11-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 11-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 11-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
(1) Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
(2) Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4 3-16@4⅜
(4) Phoenix A	4¼ @4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3¾
No. 11	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 13	.. @3⅝
No. 14	.. @3¼

TEA—The auction sales of 3,652 pks was at easier prices on Pig Sueys and country greens, with others unchanged, including Moyune—128 pks Hyson, 9½@7c; 378 pks Young Hyson, 21@9½c; 163 pks Imperial, 16@7¼c; 269 pks Gunpowder, 22½@11c. Ping Suey—87 pks Young Hyson, 9@9c; 156 pks Imperial, 14½@8½c; 102 pks Gunpowder, 22½@8c. Japan—126 pks Congou, 18@8½c; 67 pks India and O. Pekoe, 16½@13c. Oolong—225 pks Foochow, 14½@10c; 220 pks Amoy, 9@8½c; 503 pks Formosa, 25½@15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unusually excited and active, with prices advancing about 17 points with Liverpool, and on a rumor of a decreased crop estimate, while local longs realized at the top and brought about a reaction. The close was steady at 11@12 points gain for the day. Spot was quiet at 3-16c advance. Sales, 328 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8⅞
Middling uplands	8⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	8.34@8.36	....	....	700
October	8.33@8.36	8.40	8.33	13,400
November	8.42@8.43	8.48	8.40	15,900
December	8.50@8.51	8.56	8.48	50,300
January	8.58@8.59	8.63	8.56	197,000
February	8.65@....	8.69	8.63	15,900
March	8.70@8.71	8.76	8.68	75,700
April	8.79@8.77	8.80	8.77	3,600
May	8.82@8.84	8.87	8.80	10,600
Total				382,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7219	10897	4568	6007	....	....
New-Orleans	3093	8566	6210	4168	....	....
Mobile	1429	2154	681	1036	....	....
Savannah	5209	4119	8838	5137	....	....
Charleston	2910	3235	2206	1704	....	....
Wilmington	1383	1516	1921	805	....	....
Norfolk	321	214	694	388	....	....
New-York	....	....	1062	....	....	....
Boston	....	155	45	....	....	....
Philadelphia	269	334	50	282	....	....
West Point	250	49	....	107	....	....
Total	21753	31239	26295	19634	....	....
This day last week	11319	16809	16015	15740	12505	17523
This day last year	27516	50025	28946	30530	23065	32796

COFFEE.

Contracts were without special activity and closed at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, following the slight gain abroad. Havre was steady at ⅛@½f advance, and Hamburg unchanged to ½ pfennig up. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾c for No. 7. Sales, 200 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Central American on private terms. Auction Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 750 bags at 14.90c; March, 500 bags at 14.40c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 1,250 bags at 15.40c; October, 500 bags at 15.20c, 250 bags at 15.15c; December, 2,000 bags at 14.90c, 500 bags at 14.85c; January, 500 bags at 14.75c; March, 1,500 bags at 14.40c; May, 500 bags at 14.15c; total, 7,000 bags. Exchange—90 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for December, 55 points paid to exchange 750 bags December for September, 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags October for September, 30 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October; total for day, 11,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.75	11.90@11.95
February	14.50@14.60	11.80@11.90
March	14.30@14.35	11.70@11.80
April	14.05@14.15	11.60@11.70
May	13.90@14.00	11.60@11.70
September	15.30@15.40	13.90@14.00
October	15.10@15.15	13.30@13.35
November	14.90@15.00	12.50@12.60
December	14.85@14.90	12.15@12.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	250,591
Arrivals steamship Moorish Prince, Rio	12,486
Arrivals steamship Moorish Prince, Santos	10,501
	22,987
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	273,578
	6,328
Total stock in New-York to-day	267,259
Total stock in Baltimore	53,751
Deliveries yesterday	2,118—51,633
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,311
Deliveries yesterday	311—31,000
	82,633
Total stock in United States	349,833
Afloat from Rio per steam to Sept. 24	117,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Sept. 24	80,000
Afloat from Victoria to Sept. 21	22,000
	219,000
Total	568,833
Same time 1894	465,152

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15¾@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10.1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..0.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	21½@21¾	Cora	16¾@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @20½
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¾@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @20¼
Merida	18 @18	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, fr to c'c	19½@20	Do, white	18¾@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Values unchanged and firm, with an increased demand for fine grades.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Offerings moderate at very full prices, with a fair inquiry.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3¼@3⅜	Java, in bond	1⅞@2¼
Good	4⅜@4¼	Java	3¼@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5⅛	Rice, pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5⅝@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fair	3⅞@4		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firmer figures. Sales, 5,323 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3½c, and 933 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 13-16c....Refined were advanced 1-16@⅛c and in demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3½ @3¼
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 13-16@2⅞
Centrifugals, 96° test	3½ bid.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

REFINED SUGARS.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4 11-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4 11-16@4⅝
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4 11-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅝
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅝
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅜
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
(1) Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
(2) Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
(3) Ridgewood A	4 3-16@4⅜
(4) Phoenix A	4¼ @4 7-16
(5) Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3¾
No. 11	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 12	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 13	.. @3⅝
No. 14	.. @3¼

TEA—The auction sales of 3,652 pks was at easier prices on Pig Sueys and country greens, with others unchanged, including Moyune—128 pks Hyson, 9½@7c; 378 pks Young Hyson, 21@9½c; 163 pks Imperial, 16@7¼c; 269 pks Gunpowder, 22½@11c. Ping Suey—87 pks Young Hyson, 9@9c; 156 pks Imperial, 14½@8½c; 102 pks Gunpowder, 22½@8c. Japan—126 pks Congou, 18@8½c; 67 pks India and O. Pekoe, 16½@13c. Oolong—225 pks Foochow, 14½@10c; 220 pks Amoy, 9@8½c; 503 pks Formosa, 25½@15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unusually excited and active, with prices advancing about 17 points with Liverpool, and on a rumor of a decreased crop estimate, while local longs realized at the top and brought about a reaction. The close was steady at 11@12 points gain for the day. Spot was quiet at 3-16c advance. Sales, 328 bales to spinners, with 100 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8⅞
Middling uplands	8⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
September	8.34@8.36	....	....	700
October	8.33@8.36	8.40	8.33	13,400
November	8.42@8.43	8.48	8.40	15,900
December	8.50@8.51	8.56	8.48	50,300
January	8.58@8.59	8.63	8.56	197,000
February	8.65@....	8.69	8.63	15,900
March	8.70@8.71	8.76	8.68	75,700
April	8.79@8.77	8.80	8.77	3,600
May	8.82@8.84	8.87	8.80	10,600
Total				382,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7219	10897	4568	6007	....	....
New-Orleans	3093	8566	6210	4168	....	....
Mobile	1429	2154	681	1036	....	....
Savannah	5209	4119	8838	5137	....	....
Charleston	2910	3235

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Weakness Followed by a Good Recovery.

A MILLION GOLD TAKEN FOR EXPORT

Heavy Trading in Distilling and Cattle Feeding at Advancing Prices—Sugar and Tobacco Also Up—Railways Firm.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

The stock market to-day continued in control of professional operators. In the morning stocks were sold because Messrs. Crossman Brothers were suspected of an intent to ship $1,000,000 gold; in the afternoon stocks were bought because the gold had been engaged for shipment, and the bad news being out the market was entitled to a rally. The buying movement in the afternoon carried stocks back to the level of the opening, from which they had fallen owing to the early selling.

The important movement of the day was in Distilling and Cattle Feeding. It opened at 21⅛, advanced to 23⅞, and closed at 23¾, a net gain of 2⅝ points on sales of 83,600 shares. The Street has learned that negotiations have been in progress looking to a settlement of all points in dispute between the Distilling Company and its rivals. Several conferences have been held in this city, but so far no adjustment has been reached. In fact, the questions in dispute are numerous and difficult, and involve not only large sums of money, but the future business of the whole trade. Western representatives have attended the conferences, but they left town to-day with everything still in abeyance. It is quite possible that a result may not be reached, and, at any rate, nothing can be done until further conferences is held in this city. In the meantime negotiations are in a state of suspense. Tobacco and Sugar were not over active, but both were strong, closing with gains of about a point each. Chicago Gas declined with the general list in the early trading, but recovered all but ⅝ of its loss before the close. General Electric and Tennessee Coal and Iron both recovered early losses.

The Granger group was irregular in the morning and strong in the afternoon, and closed practically unchanged from yesterday. The same conditions prevailed in the general list. The advance in anthracite at Western points was not known until after the close of business. The news of the day, including the St. Paul earnings for the third week in September, showing an increase of nearly $70,000, was encouraging.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand, with general conditions unchanged. Rates were 2 per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, but buyers were not plentiful. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for names less well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $96,452,390; balances, $4,902,509; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $4,608.

Money in London, ¾ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅜@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for demand, $4.80@$4.80¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long, and 5.16¾ for short; reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¾ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅞. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date..$65,554,156
Imports for the same period..... 23,323,848

Net exports	$42,230,308
Net exports to date, 1894	66,208,194
Net exports to date, 1893	13,241,865
Net exports to date, 1892	52,145,100

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Ref.....1⅛
Am. Tobacco.....1
Can. Pacific.....1¼
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.....2½
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.....¾
N. J. Central.....1¼
Pacific Mail.....¾
U. S. Rubber.....1⅜

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.....1½
Ill. Central.....1¼

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were very quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi. & Erie 1st.....1¼
Chi. & Erie inc.....1½
E. T. V. & Ga. div. 5s.....1
U. P., Den. & G. 1st.....1

DECLINED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st.....4
Col. Coal & Iron 6s.....1
Manhattan con. 4s.....1
National Starch 1st.....1
Peo. & East. inc.....1
St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st, t. r.....1
Third Ave. 5s.....1

Government bonds were firm. The 5s advanced ⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	...
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112⅛
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122¼	122¾
4s, c., 1925	122½	122⅝
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115⅝	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $2,000 Alabama, Class B, sold at 108½@109¼, and $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 63½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅝, to 61¼. Declined—St. Paul, ¾, to 78½; Illinois Central, ½, to 104⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 64¾; Atchison, ⅝, to 23; Erie second consols, ⅜, to 80; Union Pacific, ⅝, to 15⅛; New-York Central, ¼, to 105; Erie, ⅛, to 13, and Reading, ⅛, to 10¼. British consols were firm at 107⅜ for money and 107 13-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £155,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is ⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills 11-16 per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at an advance of 1-32d per rupee. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 55c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 28c for checks. Spanish fours, 69¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	20½	21¼	20⅜	21¼	21	21¼	1,855
American Cotton Oil pf	69⅜	69⅜	69¼	69¾	70	70½	320
*American Sugar Refining	107	108⅝	107	108⅛	108	108⅜	37,710
American Sugar Refining pf	100⅝	101½	100⅜	101⅛	100½	102	362
American Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	93	96	3
American Tobacco	99½	101¼	99½	101	100¾	101	6,180
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	23⅜	22¾	22⅜	23¾	23¾	22⅞	8,643
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	1¼	300
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¾	54¾	55	500
Canadian Pacific	60	60	60	60	60	61	587
Chicago Gas	70½	70¾	69¼	70	70	70⅝	17,365
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	105	104½	104⅞	104⅞	105¼	1,960
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86	86¼	85¾	86	86	86⅛	15,310
C., C., C. & St. Louis	47	47	46⅝	46⅞	46½	46¾	2,300
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	77	77⅛	76½	77⅛	77	77⅛	22,077
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	129½	129½	129½	129¼	129¼	130	220
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79	79⅜	78⅝	79½	79⅝	79½	10,012
Colorado Fuel & Iron Dev.	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	24½	24½	24½	24¼	24½	24¾	309
Delaware & Hudson	131⅞	132	131⅝	132	132	132½	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53¾	300
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅜	23⅝	21⅜	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	83,625
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	62½	65	63½	65	64¾	65¼	300
Evansville & Terre Haute	37	37	37	37	36	39	20
General Electric	39	39½	38¼	38⅞	38⅜	39	2,755
Illinois Central	102½	102⅝	102	102	102¼	103	304
Laclede Gas	20	20	28¾	28¾	28¾	29	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	77½	78½	20
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	150	151	150
Long Island	85	85	85	85	85	87	220
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20½	20¾	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	21¼	1,906
Louisville & Nashville	63½	63⅝	63	63⅜	63½	63⅝	1,850
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	10¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾	200
Manhattan Beach	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6	7	200
Manhattan Consolidated	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	111	112	310
Michigan Central	100	100½	100	100½	100½	102	200
Minn. & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	25	25¼	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	60½	100
Minnesota Iron	69½	69½	69½	69½	68	70	150
Missouri Pacific	38¾	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜	38¼	38½	5,852
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18	18	18	18	17¾	18¼	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅞	38	38⅜	1,195
Morris & Essex	169	169	169	169	..	..	20
*National Lead Company	36	36	35⅞	36	35¾	36½	710
*National Lead Company pf.	92½	92½	92	92	92	92½	70
National Linseed Oil	25	25	25	25	24	25	400
New-Jersey Central	112¾	113½	112½	113¼	113¼	114	644
New-York Central	102½	102⅞	102½	102½	102½	102⅞	170
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	55¾	55¾	55½	55¾	51	55½	50
N. Y. & N. H. rights	18½	19	18½	19	..	..	339
N. Y. & N. H. bond rights	9	9	9	9	..	..	5
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16½	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31	32	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13	110
N. Y., L. E.&W. pf., 1st in. pd.	26	26	26	26	25	27	160
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅜	13	260
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	35	35½	325
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	200
Northern Pacific	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	100
Northern Pacific pf	18⅞	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	19¼	19⅝	1,025
Ontario & Western	18¼	18¼	18	18	18	18⅜	700
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11¾	18
Pacific Mail	31½	32⅜	31½	32¼	32¼	32⅝	1,285
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	5¾	200
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	20⅝	19⅜	20½	20½	20⅝	6,720
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	20	20	19⅞	20	19½	19⅞	720
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	173	173	173	172½	173½	104
St. Louis Southwestern	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17¾	17⅞	400
St. Paul & Omaha	44	44	44	44	43⅞	44⅜	225
Southern Pacific	23⅝	24	23½	24	24	25	400
Southern Railway	13½	13¾	13	13¼	13¼	13⅝	950
Southern Railway pf.	39⅜	40	39½	40	39⅞	40	1,616
Tennessee Coal & Iron	42	43¼	41⅝	42½	42⅜	42⅝	6,420
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12½	100
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2	2	2	2	1¾	2⅛	200
Union Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	15	16	20
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	600
U. S. Cordage pf., all in. pd.	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	16½	200
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	33	150
United States Rubber	41	42	41	42	41⅞	42	1,975
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	..	..	50
*United States Leather	17	17	17	17	16½	17	10
*United States Leather pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86½	86¼	86⅜	200
Wabash	9⅞	10¼	9¾	9¾	9	9½	110
Wabash pf.	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	1,672
Wells-Fargo Express	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	106	112	11
Western Union Telegraph	92½	92⅞	92½	92½	92½	92¾	1,612
*Western Union Beef	9	9	9	9	8¾	9¼	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅞	16	15½	15⅞	15⅝	16	4,352
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	50¼	50½	50¼	50½	49½	50⅞	200
Total sales							265,773

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s 2,000.....112¾ 1,000.....112¼	Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 2,000.....95½	Mo, K & Tex 2d 10,000.....67½ 9,000.....67 1,000.....67¼ 10,000.....67½	St L Southw'n 1st 1,000.....111¾
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000.....105	Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000.....90½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 6,000.....65½ 1,500.....65¾ 7,000.....65⅛	St L, Van & T H 1st 3,000.....105¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 27,000.....82¼	Col & Ninth Av 1st 5,000.....111¾	Morr's & E Con Gtd 1,000.....140	St P & Nor Pac 6s Registered Certfs 1,000.....118
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st instlmt paid 5,000.....33⅞	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 15,000.....102 5,000.....102¼ 5,000.....102⅜	Nat St'ch M Co 1st 5,000s3.....99	San An & Ar P 4s 1,000.....62⅝ 5,000.....63½
5,000.....34 10,000.....33⅞ 20,000.....34	E T, V & G Div'l 5s 5,000.....115	N Y Cent 1st Coup 1,000.....123½	Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000s3.....63
5,000.....33¾ 20,000.....33⅝ 10,000.....33¾ 10,000.....33⅝ 7,000.....34	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 17,000.....110½	N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol D M & Co Certfs Stamped 25,000.....79 31,000.....78⅝ 20,000.....79	Scioto Val & N E 4s 10,000.....84
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 1,000.....82½ 5,000.....82⅞ 5,000.....82½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 3,000.....108	N Y N Eng 1st 7s 10,000.....121½	So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000.....97½
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 51,000.....57 5,000.....56¾	Erie Cons Gold 7s 2,000.....138½	North Pac 3d Coup 2,000.....72½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000.....96⅝ 3,000.....96½ 2,000.....96⅜
Atlantic & Pacific Inc 5,000.....31½ 10,000.....33⅜	Erie 1st Funded 7s 50,000.....137½	North Pac Cons 5s 1,000.....89¼	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000.....28¾ 5,000.....28½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 14,000.....102½ 2,000.....102¼	Equitable, G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 4,000.....96	Omaha & St P 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000.....44	Third Avenue 1st 5s 1,000.....121
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000.....108	Fl'nt & Pere M 6s 1,000.....118¼	Oregon Impvmt 1st 5,000.....96¾ 1,000s3.....96¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898 3,000.....108¼
C & O Pur M'y F'd 20,000.....107½	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 10,000.....74½	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 6,000.....40	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 5,000.....98¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 1,000.....81½	Kanawha & Mich 4s 1,000s3.....82½	Oreg Short Line 6s 5,000.....103¾ 10,000.....104	Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s 3,000.....99½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 4,000.....103½	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 5,000.....78	Trust Co Certfs 10,000.....105⅝ 3,000.....105½	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 5,000.....43¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000.....103½	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5,000.....111½	14,000.....105¾ 38,000.....106	U S Cord 1st, Trust Co Certfs 4,000.....49
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000s20f.....111 5,000.....111 5,000s20f.....111 5,000.....112	Louisv & Nashville Gen'l Mortg 6s 9,000.....110¾	Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 5,000.....60½ 5,000.....60 15,000.....60¾ 10,000.....61	U S Leather Co 5s 5,000.....113⅝
Chicago & Erie Inc 10,000.....70 15,000.....30½ 15,000.....31½	Lo, N A & Chic Cons 1,000.....103½	Peo & Eastern Inc 10,000.....26	Virginia Midl'd G M Gar'tee Stamped 1,000.....102 23,000.....101¾
Chic G L & C Co 1st 1,000.....93½	Lo, N A & Chic G M 2,000.....78	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 10,000.....38⅛	Wabash R R 1st 1,000.....108¾ 1,000.....108⅝
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 12,000.....96½	Manhatn Ry Con 4s 1,000.....103½	2d Pref Inc 5,000.....23⅜	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 6,000.....79
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000.....105⅜	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000.....74¼	Pitts & W'n 1st 4s 5,000.....85½ 7,000.....85¼	Wabash Deb, Ser B 2,000.....33
Chic, St L & N O 5s 4,000.....121	Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s 10,000.....115½	Rio Grande W'n 1st 5,000.....78	West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000.....106¾ 8,000.....106⅜
Co Coal & Iron 6s 5,000.....100	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 2,000.....96	St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000.....86½	Wn N Y & Penn 1st 5,000.....105⅝
Total sales	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000.....97 1,000.....97⅜	St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs 6,000.....64	Wheeling & L E 1st 3,000.....105½
	Missouri Pacific 5s 15,000.....113		Wiscon Cen 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000.....60½ 1,000.....61
	Minn & St L 1st 6,000.....144		
	Minn & St L Con 5s 6,000.....103½		
	Mo, Kan & Tex 1t 4s 10,000.....88¾		
	Mo Pac 1st Col 5s 11,000.....76		
	Total sales		Total sales.....$1,070,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Sus	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	65	67¼
American Coal	100	..
American District Tel	35	40
American Express	113½	115
American Tobacco pf	106	110
*Atch., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	33	33½
Baltimore & Ohio	64	65½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
*Bay State Gas	18	20½
B. & So. Illinois pf	132½	..
Boston Air Line pf	103	..
Brunswick Company	1¾	2½
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	53	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19¼	19⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	20	20½
Chicago & Alton	163	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	50½	52
Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	103	104
Chicago & N. W. pf.	147	148½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	38¼	39
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	..	100
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	34½
Consolidated Gas Co	142½	143½
Delaware, Lack. & West	169¼	170½
Denver & Rio Grande	16⅞	17⅜
D., M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	55
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	..
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	101
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	57	..
Flint & P. M.	..	17½
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	48½
Great Northern pf.	124	128
G. B. & W., t. r.	..	⅛
Homestake	27	..
Houston & Texas	2¼	3½
Illinois Steel Company	74½	76¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19	20
Iowa Central	10½	10⅝
Iowa Central pf.	34	35½
Kanawha & Michigan	8¼	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	85	87

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
Lake Erie & Western	25	25¾
L., St. Louis & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal, R.	106	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	65
Mexican Central	12¼	13
Mexican National ctfs.	2¼	2¾
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	24½
N., C. & St. L.	70	90
National Starch	7	7½
National Starch 1st pf.	50	60
National Starch 2d pf.	20	30
New Central C.	5	9
N. Y. & N. H.	175	180
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Norfolk & Western	..	3¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	..	14¾
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	7	15
Ontario Mining	..	9½
Oregon Improvement	6	10
Oregon Railway & Nav.	22	27
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peo. & Eastern	..	8½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	..	47¾
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30	32
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	59	60
P., F. W. & C.	165	..
P., F. W. & C., sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	3⅜
Quicksilver pf.	..	18¾
Rensselaer & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	..	17½
Rio Grande Western pf.	..	43¼
Rome, W. & O.	116½	..
St. J. & G. I.	1	2¼
St. Paul & Duluth	32	33½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	120	122
St. Paul, M. & M.	115	118
Silver Bullion ctfs.	67	67⅜
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Twin City R. T. pf.	100	..
Texas Pacific Land Trust	..	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	39	42
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	78	80
Toledo, Peoria & West.	10	15
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	..
U. P., D. & G.	6	6½
United States Express	46	50
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	25	..
Wisconsin Central	6½	7

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	107	108⅝	106¾	108	17,860
A., T. & S. F.	22¼	23⅛	22¼	23⅞	3,090
Ark. C. Imp.	27½	27½	27½	27½	50
Chicago Gas	70⅝	70⅞	69¼	69⅞	7,950
C., R. I. & P.	78⅝	79⅝	78⅜	79⅜	3,700
Ch., B. & Q.	85⅞	86¼	85⅝	86	6,260
C., M. & St. P.	76⅝	77¼	76½	77¼	13,200
Ch. & N. W.	105	105	105	105	10
Del. & Hud.	131¾	131½	131¼	131½	40
D., L. & W.	168½	168¾	168¼	168¾	20
Dist. & C. F.	21½	24	21⅜	23¾	10,560
Gen. Electric.	39	39⅜	38¾	39	240
Long I. Trac.	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	10
Mo. Pacific	38¾	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	1,010
N.Y.,L.E.& W.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	60
Ph. & Rdg.	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¼	1,720
Pacific Mail	31¾	31⅝	31½	31⅝	70
Tenn. C. & I.	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜	830
U. S. Cordage	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	90
U. S. Leather	17	17	17	17	20
U. S. Rubber	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	70
Wabash pf.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¾	20
West. Union.	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	180
Wheel. & L. E.	16	16	16	16	100
Total sales					67,160

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil. 8s	112½	112½	112½	112½	$3,000
A. & Pac. Inc. 3s	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	5,000
A., T. & S. F. 2d	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	24,000
Total sales					$57,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Portland	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70	1,300
Total sales					2,700

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	60¾	60¾	59¼	59¼	868,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	96
*American Bank Note	40	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	160½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	90	99
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	4	5
American Typefounders' pf.	31¼	32¾
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	182½	189½
Bank of America	210	215
Barney & Smith Car	24	26
Barney & Smith pf. stock	82	84
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	83	89
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee	126	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	196	200
†Broadway & Seventh Av 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	177½	179½
Brooklyn Elevated	..	21
Brooklyn Traction	13¼	15
Brooklyn Traction pf.	60	62
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	107½
‡Buffalo Cross-Town 1st	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107¾	108¾
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	84½	85½
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
†Central & South American Tel.	122½	125
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Cent. Park, North & East River	164½	167½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	21	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	50	52
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	164	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101½	104½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91	93½
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	73	83
Detroit Gas stock	28	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166½	169
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	108½	109¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	333	..
Ensley Land Company	1¼	2
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	196	198
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	128	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	763	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

$400,000
5% Gold Bonds
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

The mortgage covers the principal surface Street Railway business of Kansas City, and has a tributary population of about 250,000.

The combined earnings, expenses, and fixed charges of the surface Street Railways now owned by this Company, for the year ending June 1st, 1895, were as follows:

Gross earnings	$1,544,160.58
Operating expenses, including taxes and ins...	906,941.53
Net earnings	$637,219.05
Fixed charges, including all interest	365,920.00
Surplus earnings for the fiscal year	$271,299.05

Since June 1st, we are furnished the following figures, showing results of operation:

	June.	July.	August.
Gross earnings..	$155,002.77	$163,123.13	$164,153.41
Operating expenses	89,954.69	91,322.97	89,362.12
Net earnings..	$65,048.08	$71,800.16	$74,791.29

This result, if maintained, would indicate a net gain of nearly 33 per cent., due in part to the consolidation of all the systems under one management, but largely to the present prosperous condition of Kansas City.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR, WITH PRICE AND PARTICULARS, ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
Also,
CHICAGO,
BOSTON.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols
should be promptly made with
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results. DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New-York, August 21st, 1895.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

9	1367	1697	1810	2127	2343	2631	2927
33	1439	1698	1881	2129	2410	2638	2949
93	1483	1705	1887	2144	2419	2643	2986
134	1488	1718	1901	2151	2421	2704	3080
181	1513	1725	1924	2172	2479	2799	3088
282	1534	1733	1957	2180	2488	2815	3218
415	1571	1736	1969	2216	2524	2841	3254
1308	1590	1770	1978	2227	2544	2864	3293
1334	1682	1773	2061	2252	2572	2880	
1362	1696	1807	2064	2273	2600	2915	

as the numbers of the seventy-eight bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated November 1st, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
of and for the Trustees.

ManhattanTrustCompany.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
E. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Financial.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	984	1146	1389	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	989	1147	1390	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1613	1843	1992
45	317	503	749	1000	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	767	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1464	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1029	1228	1475	1653	1883	2051
88	342	557	795	1030	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1267	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1275	1501	1679	1894	2113
122	378	600	840	1051	1278	1503	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1325	1519	1722	1917	2130
178	401	611	857	1085	1332	1526	1729	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1336	1533	1754	1949	2163
188	423	637	889	1096	1337	1546	1763	1960	2167
223	430	640	894	1143	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	454	653	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	177	228	272	276	323	339
12	43	103	160	182	254	273	288	324	347
15	59	119	168	188	266	275	318	336	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2506	3327	4095	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4096	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	973	1810	2516	3360	4107	4755	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6856
101	1005	1831	2544	3393	4131	4799	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4155	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3413	4141	4806	5355	6098	6896
145	1044	1869	2565	3415	4173	4821	5378	6099	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5379	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1069	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
199	1080	1879	2652	3479	4232	4889	5400	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2653	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1895	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
233	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4913	5434	6265	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4939	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2779	3520	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1982	2803	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7005
278	1188	1986	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4953	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4332	4956	5526	6387	7020
290	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5579	6392	7031
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1232	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6446	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1330	2060	2946	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7149
371	1351	2093	2970	3727	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2109	2971	3743	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
429	1362	2110	2988	3769	4475	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2123	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7209
487	1425	2133	3006	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2159	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6553	7218
511	1470	2169	3026	3824	4508	5140	5734	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5739	6564	7232
560	1484	2207	3037	3834	4521	5159	5750	6582	7233
570	1502	2212	3052	3836	4522	5161	5766	6591	7254
582	1518	2217	3083	3843	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3084	2846	4538	5175	5822	6609	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4553	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4560	5178	5829	6630	7338
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	4579	5190	5864	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6660	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5235	5897	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7435
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	3232	4022	4654	5255	5928	6731	7452
849	1672	2401	3234	4026	4655	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3249	4031	4659	5268	5956	6771	7488
864	1676	2421	3256	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
886	1695	2429	3260	4053	4670	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1700	2431	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7499
903	1724	2439	3285	4077	4684	5293	5976	6785	7505
904	1736	2442	3297	4082	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7575
944	1768	2488	3218	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, }

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 24 September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 24 day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,560, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 30 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of

$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Second installment on or before Oct. 21, 1895.
Third installment on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth installment on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts of such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts MUST be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company.
REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

To the holders of INCOME BONDS, PREFERRED STOCK, and COMMON STOCK of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company.

The undersigned committee have extended the time for deposit of above-named securities with Manhattan Trust Company of New-York to and including Oct. 5, 1895.

Deposit of said securities will not be received after Oct. 5, 1895, except in the discretion of the committee and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.

LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10 % Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH, with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office, or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

Brooklyn Traction Pfd. Stock,
Wagner Palace Car Co.'s Stock,
H. R. Worthington Co.'s Stock,
American Bank Note Co.'s Stock,
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.'s Stock,
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.'s Stock,
and other Industrial Securities
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Dividends.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN Telegraph Company of New-York has declared its 43d Quarterly Dividend of 1½ Per Cent., payable on and after October 4th, from net earnings to September 30th, to shareholders of record September 30th, 1895. Transfer books close September 30th and reopen October 5th, 1895.

SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL,
Treasurer.

New-York, September 25th, 1895.

THE MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF New-York has declared its 47th Quarterly Dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable on and after October 11th, to shareholders of record October 4th, from net earnings to September 30th, 1895. Transfer books close October 4th and reopen October 12th, 1895.

SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL,
Treasurer.

New-York, September 25th, 1895.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer.
New-York, 24th Sept., 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 30th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th of October.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 per cent.), payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Oct. 1, 1895, to stockholders of record, Sept. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Sept. 23 to Oct. 2, inclusive.

A. H. BRANCH, Secretary.
Denver, Col., Sept. 16, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable October 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, September 24th, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1895.
Coupons maturing Oct. 1st, 1895, on the Pacific Extension Bonds will be paid at the Central Trust Co., No. 52 Wall St., New-York.
R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO. SPECIAL 5S SOLD BONDS. The Central Trust Co. of New-York will pay the Jan. 1st, 1896, coupon on above-mentioned bonds at their office on Sept. 27th, 1895.
H. A. V. POST, Treasurer for Committee.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE KEOKUK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 25, 1895

NOTICE—The usual semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of earnings, payable on the 1st day of October next, at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 26th inst., and reopened on the 2d day of October next.

CHARLES M. JESUP, Treasurer.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Pacific Coal Company, held September 20, 1895, it was resolved to declare a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the office of the company at Fort Worth, Texas, on October 20, 1895.

The transfer books of the capital stock will close on September 30 at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on October 21 at 10 o'clock A. M.

TEXAS PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
S. MIMS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
Sept. 6th, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on Oct. 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, Secretary. WILLIAM L. BULL, President.

OFFICE OF THE
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Sept. 18, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the fifteenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon Oct. 5, and reopened on the morning of Oct. 28, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the company, will be held at the office of the company, in Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will close Sept. 19, 1895. Transfer books for common stock will reopen Oct. 10; for preferred stock on Oct. 15, 1895.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Sept. 18, 1895.

Dividends.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Columbia, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 9 AM (supplementary 10.30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania";) at 10 AM for Genoa, per steamship Saale, (letters must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Southampton and Bremen.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Maracaibo";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamer Alfred Dumois; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Salerno";) at 8:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. LAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Kaiser W. II.,	Sep. 28, 4PM	Fulda,	Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM
Aller,	Tu

10,000 GO TO MINEOLA

Lively Horse and Bicycle Racing the Second Day of the Fair.

A LONG LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

Bloodgood H. Cutter Writes Another Poem and Feels Frisky—Champions of Queens County Chosen.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—Fully 10,000 persons passed through the fair ground gates here to-day, while the number of carriages that entered the grounds ran up into the hundreds. It was considered a big crowd for the second day, and the managers were confident that had it not been for the threatening weather in the morning, the number of visitors would have been much larger.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, the farmer poet, was on hand again to-day. He was just overflowing with poetry, and finding a seat on the turf under a shady tree, he produced the following without effort:

The poultry exhibit truly grand,
In many kinds along each stand;
Altho' a great variety,
A finer stock one seldom see.
To a large fair in England did go,
It was indeed a famous show.
I think I can most truly say
Of poultry ours the best display,
The ladies show is very fine,
To art and fancy do incline.
Their grand display of needlework
Does show do not from labor shirk;
I will for it our ladies praise,
For their grand work in many ways.
So will advise my friends to go
And see the beauties of this show.

There was a rumor current about the fair grounds that the farmer poet had been married while abroad this Summer. When asked if it was true, he frisked about the lawn, despite his seventy-five years, and only laughed. The judges finished the awarding of premiums in the following departments to-day:

TABLE ARTICLES.

Ten Samples of Cooking—Mary Esther Titus, Mineola; Mrs. F. P. Seaman, Mineola, second. Butter—Mrs. Jackson Hoagland, East Norwich. Lard—Mrs. R. Lewis, Mineola; Mrs. I. E. Brenkerhoff, Manhasset, second. Wheat Bread—Mary L. Donohue, Glen Cove; Mrs. T. Rushmore, Hempstead, second. Rye Bread—Mrs. L. W. Clowes, East Norwich. Indian Bread—Mrs. E. M. Baylis, East Norwich. Graham Bread—Mrs. Lewis Ruliff, Mineola; Mrs. L. J. Clowes, second. Pumpkin Bread—Mrs. Lewis Ruliff; Mrs. L. J. Clowes, second. Boston Brown Bread—Mary Esther Titus; E. M. Baylis, second. Raised Biscuits—Mrs. L. J. Clowes; Mrs. James Hicks, Jericho, second. Powder Biscuits—Mrs. G. M. Emory, Mineola; Mrs. F. P. Seaman, second. Black Fruit Cake—Mrs. Albert Hoagland Syosset; Mrs. A. Hall, Hempstead, second. Jelly Cake—Mrs. B. C. Skinner, Mineola; Mrs. John S. Gildersleeve, Hempstead, second. Ginger Cake—E. M. Baylis; Mrs. Lewis Ruliff, second. Angel Cake—Martha J. Oakley, East Williston; Mrs. G. H. Sexton, Hempstead, second. Sponge Cake—Mrs. Henry M. Soper, Guire, Hempstead; Mary Esther Titus, second. Nut Layer Cake—Miss M. E. McGuire, Hempstead; Jessie Leggett, second. Solid Nut Cake—C. A. Hall, Hempstead; Miss C. L. Charters, Glen Cove, second. Chocolate Layer Cake—Miss Alsa Wood, Garden City. Cocoanut Layer Cake—Jessie N. Craft, Roslyn. Lemon Layer Cake—Annie L. Coombs, Queens. Orange Layer Cake—Annie L. Coombs. Lady Fingers—Mrs. Lewis Ruliff. Crullers—Miss L. J. Clowes, East Norwich. Apple Pie—Mrs. George Schmidt, East Williston. Lemon Pie—Mrs. L. J. Clowes. Mince Pie—Mrs. George Schmidt. Pumpkin Pie—Mrs. L. J. Clowes. Apple Jelly—Mattie J. Oakley, East Williston. Crab-apple Jelly—Mrs. Cary L. McGuire. Quince Jelly—Mary Esther Titus. Grape Jelly—Mrs. C. A. Youngs, East Norwich. Plums—Miss M. A. Maguire, Hempstead. Strawberries—Miss M. A. Maguire. Raspberries—Miss M. A. Maguire. Blackberries—Miss M. A. McGuire. Rhubarb—Miss M. A. Maguire. Currants—Miss M. A. Maguire.

Collection of preserves, Mary Esther Titus; preserved quinces, Mrs. M. A. Maguire; peaches, Miss Carrie M. Maguire; pears, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; pineapples, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; cherries, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; plums, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; strawberries, Mary Esther Titus; raspberries, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; blackberries, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; rhubarb, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; watermelon rinds, Mary Esther Titus; citron, Miss M. A. Maguire; green tomatoes, Mrs. C. H. Everitt; display of comb honey, F. J. Stringham, Glen Cove; currant jelly, Mary Esther Titus; raspberry jelly, Mary Esther Titus; strawberry jelly, Mrs. T. J. West, Westbury; peach jelly, Mrs. T. J. West; home-made candy, Mrs. Ida Smith, Hempstead; Mary Creveredsat, Hempstead; second; variety of pickles, Mary Esther Titus; sweet pickles, Mary Titus; collection of canned vegetables, Mrs. James Hicks; Mrs. A. J. Tappan, Jericho, second; canned tomatoes, Mrs. George Schmidt; asparagus, Mrs. C. F. Pettit, Roslyn; canned corn, Mrs. J. V. Luyster, Glenhead; lima beans, Martha Redfield, Mineola; string beans, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; peas, Mrs. C. F. Pettit; succotash, Mrs. J. F. Luyster.

Collection of Canned Fruits, Home-Made.—Lizzie O. Smith, Little Neck; E. M. Baylis, second. Quinces, Mrs. C. A. Youngs; peaches, Addie E. Golden, Mineola; pears, Mrs. T. J. West; pineapples, Miss M. A. Maguire; cherries, Mary Esther Titus; extracted honey, T. J. Stringham; raspberry vinegar, Mrs. A. E. Brinkerhoff. Discretionary.—Cream cake, A. A. Hall, Coombs; cream layer cake, Miss M. A. Maguire; whip-cream cake, Mrs. State Post, East Williston; cocoanut drops, Mrs. T. J. Purdy, Hollis; rusks, Mrs. T. J. Purdy.

Fruit.—Dish of fruit, Walker R. Willets, Roslyn; Daniel T. Luyster, Glen Head, second. Apples, twenty varieties, Walter R. Willets, Roslyn; Shirley Tappen, Jericho, second. Apples, ten varieties, Walter R. Willets, Roslyn; R. C. Colyer, Woodbury, second. Apples, five varieties, R. and J. H. Seaman, Hicksville; Daniel T. Luyster, second. Apples, single plate, Fall, Daniel T. Luyster; Mrs. John Willets, Hempstead, second. Apples, single plate, Winter, Charles F. Willets, Glen Cove; E. M. Baylis, second. Apple seedlings, James V. Luyster, Glen Head. Charles F. Willets, Glen Cove, second. Apples, heaviest five, R. C. Colyer, Woodbury; Baldwins, Daniel T. Luyster; Roxbury Russet, Israel W. Van Sise, Woodbury; Rhode Island Greenings, Silas Albertson; Streaked Pippins, Walter R. Willets; Bellflower, R. and J. H. Seaman; Moore's Sweetings, Walter R. Willets; Tallman's Sweetings, Charles F. Willets, Glen Cove; Spitzenburg, George W. Payne, Little Neck; Porter, Charles F. Willets; King of Tompkins County, R. and J. H. Seaman; Peck's Pleasant, R. and J. H. Seaman; Newtown Pippin, Walter R. Willets; Marigold, Shirley Tappen; Hubbertson's None Such, R. and J. H. Seaman; Gravenstones, George Clark, Westbury; Long Island Russet, Shirley Tappen; Titus Pippin, R. and J. H. Seaman; Twenty-Ounce Pippin, George J. Oakley, East Williston; Westfall Seek No Farther, Mrs. O. B. Coombs, Queens; Vandevere, Thomas H. Mott, Glen Cove; Northern Spies, Walter R. Willets; Pear Tree Lott, J. V. Luyster; Fall Pippin, Israel W. Van Sise, Jr., Woodbury; Smokehouse, T. H. Mott. Pears, ten varieties, Felix G. Meuse, Fred Boulon; pears, five specimens, Fall, D. T. Luyster, Ed Boulon, Sea Cliff; pears, five specimens, Winter, Felix G. Meuse, Fred Boulon; pears, seedlings, Annis C. Clowes, Hempstead; Bartlett, Felix G. Meuse; Boypemd Bousock, Felix G. Meuse; D'Anjou, Felix G. Meuse; Merriam, Annie C. Clowes; Seckel, Walter R. Willets; Diel, Felix G. Meuse; Clairgeau, Silas Albertson; Rose, Felix G. Meuse; Hardy, R. C. Colyer; Vicar of Wakefield, F. G. Meuse; Rushman, Bon Chretien, Shirley Tappen; Howell, F. G. Meuse; Sheldon, Park Godwin, Roslyn; Lawrence, F. G. Meuse; Louis Bon de Jersey, Ed Boulon; Belle Lucrative, Silas Albertson; Duchesse d'Angouleme, Ed Boulon; Kieffer, Shirley Tappen; Clap's Favorite, F. G. Meuse. Native grapes, W. R. Willets, Roslyn; Agaum, W. R. Willets; Brighton, F. G. Meuse; Concord, W. R. Willets; Delaware, W. R. Willets; Goethe, Ed Boulon; Iona, W. R. Willets; Lady, F. G. Meuse; Martha, F. G. Meuse; Niagara, W. R. Willets; Prockling-ton, E. H. Powell; Salem, F. G. Meuse; Worden, E. H. Powell; Telegraph, W. R. Willets. Peaches, twelve specimens, Miss R. G. McCoun, Shirley Tappen; quinces, Ed Boulon, Elias Velsor; plums, J. H. Van Nostrand, A. L. Van Nostrand; figs, F. G. Meuse, E. R. Laden; lemons, W. R. Willets.

Lemon tree in fruit, Mrs. H. W. Skinner, Mineola; watermelon, six varieties, S. G. Luyster, Alfred Burt, Jr., Mineola; muskmelon, largest, F. G. Meuse; Muskmelon, best flavor, J. V. Luyster; watermelon, new variety, J. V. Hennessy, Roslyn; apples, display open to all, R. and H. Seaman, Walter R. Willets; grapes, native, open, to all, C. C. Corby, Montclair, N. J.; E. & J. C. Williams; grapes, single variety of bunches, G. C. Rand, Lawrence; watermelon, largest, Joseph Burt, Jr., Mineola; watermelon, best flavored, D. T. Luyster; muskmelon, one specimen, F. G. Meuse. Alfred Burt, Jr.; citrons, best three, F. Fraatz, Hicksville; muskmelon, new variety, Alfred Burt; pears, display open to all, F. A. Bolton, F. T. Underhill, F. G. Meuse; grapes, display open to all, Walter R. Willets, E. R. Ledew, Glen Cove.

DISCRETIONARY.

Peanuts, Carrie A. Hicks, Roslyn; peas, D. T. Luyster; Fall raspberry, Mrs. C. H. Everitt. French Pippin, W. E. Whitson; Fall water apples, Silas Albertson; Fred Clapp, Silas Albertson; Beshon apple, Bergenette the Grand, F. Fraatz; Spanish Pippin, W. E. Whitson, Westbury; Gate apple, George Clark; Plate Ben Davis, Silas Albertson; Lady Sweet, Silas Albertson.

Charles F. Willets—Red Pippin, French Pippin, Fameuse, Hog Island Sweeting, French Crooks, Swarre, Amalgamation, Jersey Blue, Fort Imperial, Fall Bought, Lady Sweet.

Felix G. Meuse, Glen Cove—Spanish Pippin, Flemish Beauty, Anetric Desport, Buerre A. Ascompton, Winter Nellis, Beurre Gris, Frederick Clapp, Husband Summa Marguerite.

F. Boulon—Belle Angevine, Mikado Pear, Moureau Portean, Buffum Anveline Agabuts, Corsler's Sudling, Beure Daniels, Baronne D. Mest, Mespalus Germaine.

E. H. Powell—Moore's Early.

Fine Arts.—Figure subject, Carrie L. Carter, Baldwin; figures, original composition, no first award, Sarah Albertson second; portrait, Carrie L. Carter, F. C. Mateon, Richmond Hill; landscape, Carrie L. Carter, Sarah Albertson; still life, Victoria Rogers, P. A. Olcott; flowers, Lillian C. Bote, Rockville Centre; Carrie L. Carter; fruit, Emma Martin, Sea Cliff; Annie Olcott Payne; animals, no award; marine, Jessie L. Knight, Rockville Centre; Sarah Albertson, Roslyn; sunny effect, Sarah Albertson, Carrie L. Carter; gray effect, Carrie E. Niles, Whitestone; Carrie L. Carter; figure, Sarah Albertson, Carrie L. Carter; landscape, Emma Martin, Sea Cliff; Miss J. L. Knight; still life, Bertha Vail, Locust Valley; flowers, Bertha Vail, J. L. Knight; figure, Bertha Vail, second, no first; portrait, Annie O. Payne second, no first; landscape, A. C. Payne, C. L. Carter; still life, Bertha Vail, Locust Valley; F. Bird, Port Washington; flowers, Victoria Rogers, Hempstead; H. E. Niles; fruit, no first award, B. Vail; animal, Harriet M. Niles second, no first; marine, F. Bird, H. E. Niles; landscape, Bertha Vail first and second; flowers, Jennie Martin, Sea Cliff; figure, Jennie Martin, Annie J. Eastement, Glen Cove; portrait, Carrie L. Carter; landscape, Carrie L. Carter; marine, Fostrick Henry, Locust Valley; miniature, Bertha Vail second, no first; figure or figures, Emma Martin second, no first; pen drawing, Emma Martin, Henry Fostrick; charcoal or crayon, Emma Martin, Bertha Vail; subject for illustration, Carrie L. Carter second, no first; collection of china for table, Mrs. J. T. Fountain, Hempstead; Miss Gertrude Edwards; collection of china for decoration, B. M. Jackson, Flushing; Mrs. J. T. Fountain; single piece in mat color, B. M. Jackson, Miss L. Ring, Metropolitan; single piece of lacroix color, Miss A. E. Kouwenhoven, Steinway; Sarah Albertson; single piece of Dresden color, Victoria Rogers second; painted pottery, (not china,) B. M. Jackson. Zenobia Ely, Hollis; painting on silk or satin, Bertha Vail, Locust Valley; Annie Olcott Payne, Little Neck; painting on glass, Emma Martin, Bertha Vail.

Painting on celluloid—Mary T. Silloway, Ozone Park; Annie Olcott Payne. Painting on linen—E. E. Powers, Baldwins; E. M. Jackson, Painted shoebox—Bertha Vail. Painted traveling scrap basket—Bertha Vail. Painted traveling workbasket—Zenobia Ely, Hollis. Painted engagement tablet—Bertha Vail. Picture frame—Gertrude Edward, Hemstead; Miss A. E. Kouwenhoven. Book cover—Bertha Vail, Jennie Martin. Fire screen—Mildred Blanchard, Manhasset; Bertha Vail. Fans, satin or silk, Annie Olcott Payne, Miss V. J. Fuller, Garden City. Painting on bolting cloth—Bertha Vail. Tapestry—Mrs. George Van Dewater, Jamaica; Mary E. Niles. Original designs wall paper, colored—Jennie Martin, W. E. Saxton. Original designs, colored—Miss Augusta Parmalee, Ozone Park; W. L. Saxton. Colored landscape photograph—Carrie L. Carter. Photographs, six interiors—Carrie L. Carter. Schroll sawing by amateur—Ernest Scott, Hemstead. Wood carving by amateur—George S. Van Dewater, Rockville Centre; Miss H. A. Early, Richmond Hill. Herbarium—E. Powers, Baldwins; Anna M. Purdy, Hollis. Discretionary—Andrew Wilson, Glen Cove, ship; Ernest Scott, Hempstead, locomotive; Mary T. Silloway, Ozone Park, painted postal case, painted toilet cushion.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING.

Rag mat, Mrs. William H. Griffin, East Williston, and B. C. Skinner, Mineola; Smyrna rug, Susan A. Powers, Hempstead; knitted rug, Sadie Walker, Farmingdale, and Sarah Johnson, Garden City; silk patchwork quilt, Mrs. Susan Johnson, Jamaica, and Ina Adams, Hempstead; patchwork quilt, Mrs. Frank J. Coutant, Roslyn, first and second; patchwork quilt by girl under fourteen years of age, Miss Grace A. Pettit, Roslyn, and Miss Minnie Pettit; plain sewing by hand, Miss F. L. Oakley, East Williston, first and second; sample buttonholes, Mrs. C. F. Pettit, Roslyn, and Mrs. G. M. Emory, Mineola; plain sewing by girl under twelve years, Miss Grace A. Pettit, Roslyn, first and second; embroidered table cover, Emma E. Foster, Flushing, first and second; embroidered table scarf, Annie M. Purdy, Hollis, and Miss F. Ehrlich, Hicksville; piano scarf, Zenobia Ely, Hollis, and Miss F. Ehrlich; embroidered sofa pillow, Emma E. Foster, Flushing, and Zenobia Ely; embroidered chair cushion, pair, Zenobia Ely; handkerchief case, Zenobia Ely; toilet cushion, Mrs. D. C. Beard, Flushing, and Annie L. Purdy; box or work bag, Zenobia Ely, Hollis, and E. Powers, Baldwins; specimen darned embroidery, Mrs. G. E. Ely; chair work, mounted, Mrs. August Mott, second; lamp screen, B. M. Jackson, Flushing, and Zenobia Ely; embroidered picture frame, Zenobia Ely and Mrs. H. W. Graham, Flushing; outline embroidery, Mrs. G. E. Ely, Hollis; infant's carriage pillow, Mrs. G. E. Ely, second; table cover, Mrs. Willie G. Smith, Freeport, and Mrs. G. E. Ely; sofa pillow, Mrs. Willet G. Smith and Mrs. D. C. Beard; chair cushion, pair, Mrs. D. C. Beard and Mrs. W. G. Smith; workbag, E. E. Powers and Mrs. D. C. Beard; table scarf, D. C. Beard and W. G. Smith; buffet cover, Mrs. H. W. Graham and Harriet Mulford, Flushing; embroidered dollies, one-half doz., E. D. Truesdell, Jamaica, and Mrs. A. S. Duncan, Flushing; darned embroidery, Mrs. A. G. Gale, Flushing, and Mrs. H. Wiggins, Hempstead; embroidered outline, Mrs. G. S. Emory, Mineola, and Mrs. F. G. Kouwenhoven, Steinway; pillow shams, Miss Mary E. Rogers, Glen Head, and Mullard Blanchard; embroidered table cover, Mary A. Halsey, Astoria, and Ina Adams, Hempstead; table scarf, Mrs. C. E. Messereau, Hempstead; tea cloth, Mrs. G. H. Sexton and Mrs. A. E. Kouwenhoven; bureau cover, Mrs. Wade H. Morris, Astoria, and Mrs. S. S. Phillips, Ocean Side; pair of chair cushions, Zenobia Ely, Hollis, first and second; centre piece and six doilies, F. D. Harlon, Hempstead, and E. S. Tisdale, Astoria; toilet cushion, Mrs. G. S. Emory, Mineola, and Mrs. F. S. Harlon; picture frame, Mary A. Halsey, Astoria, and Mrs. John S. Gildersleeve.

Sofa pillow, E. E. Foster, J. S. Gildersleeve. Meat cloth, Zenobia Ely, Harriet Mulford, Hempstead, and embroidered bedspread, Mrs. Peter Morris, Flushing; Mrs. F. S. Harlow. Handkerchief case or box, E. S. Tisdale, Mrs. G. H. Sexton. Glove case or box, E. S. Tisdale, E. E. Powers. Book cover, Zenobia Ely, first and second. Bolster spread, Mrs. A. G. Dale, Mrs. Rushmore. Needle and thread book, F. M. Jackson. Buffet cover, Mrs. G. E. Ely, Miss Jessie Firth, East Williston. Doilies, half dozen, Mrs. J. B. Benton, Jamaica; M. L. Vanderhove, Flushing. Bolster spreads, Mrs. W. H. Whitaker, Mrs. G. E. Ely. Scarf, Mrs. G. E. Ely. Infant's pillow, Mrs. J. S. Denton, Jamaica. Tea cloth, Mrs. J. S. Denton, Mrs. G. E. Ely. Handkerchief, M. L. Vanderhove, Mrs. George Smith. Toilet cushion, Ina Adams, Mrs. G. E. Ely. Tray cover, Ellen A. Foster, Mrs. J. S. Denton. Centre piece and six doilies, Mrs. G. E. Ely, M. L. Vanderhove. Centre piece, Gertrude Firth, Susan A. Powell. Afghan, Mrs. O. S. Doxey, Lynbrook; Miss A. S. Denton. Worsted shawl, Mrs. W. T. Price, Glen Cove. Worsted hood, Mary L. Donohue, Glen Cove; Miss Maria Meyle, Hicksville. Crib blanket, Miss Maria Meyle, Mrs. Rushmore. Shoulder cape, Mrs. C. W. Walters, Little Neck; C. A. Hall, Hempstead. Linen lace, Mrs. F. Ehrlich, Hicksville; Anna J. Estement. Skirt, Mary A. Halsey, J. M. McCowan, Floral Park. Fancy silk mittens, Mrs. C. W. Walters, Little Neck. Slippers, Mrs. Wade H. Morris, Mrs. C. W. Walters. Baby sack, Mrs. Wade H. Morris, Annie L. Mock, Port Washington. Baby socks, Mrs. C. S. Lewis, Locust Valley. Hand or work bag, Mrs. H. W. Graham, Flushing. Embroidery flannel, Mrs. G. H. Sexton, Emma E. Foster. Portiere, W. H. Whitaker, Mrs. D. C. Beard. Sofa pillow, C. A. Hall, Hempstead; E. E. Powers. Pair of chair cushions, Zenobia Ely, E. E. Powers. Fire screen, Mrs. W. M. Downing, Merrick. Ribbon embroidery, Mrs. F. S. Harlow, E. E. Powers, embroidery on kid, Zenobia Ely, first and second. Footstool, Mrs. Walter G. Smith, Freeport; Mrs. D. C. Beard. Photograph case, Miss A. S. Denton, E. E. Powers, Carriage robe, Mrs. F. S. Harlow, Mrs. J. Debevoise. Work bag or box, Mrs. Wade H. Morris, Annie L. Purdy. Lamp shade, not paper, E. S. Tisdale. Toilet cushion, H. W. Graham, Ina Adams. Necktie case or box, E. S. Tisdale, E. E. Powers. Handkerchief case or box, E. S. Tisdale, E. E. Powers.

Embroidered picture frame not cardboard, Mrs. John S. Gildersleeve, Zenobia Ely; embroidered calendar, B. M. Jackson, E. E. Powers; scarf, Jessie Purdy, E. S. Tisdale; table cover, Mrs. Annie K. Mott, Ina Adams; lamp screen, Mrs. D. C. Beard, E. E. Powers; best-dressed doll, Minnie Markin, Sea Cliff; discretionary, Mrs. F. G. Kouwenhoven; veil case, Mrs. A. E. Kouwenhoven; small doilies for butter plates, centrepiece, Miss Kate Black, East Williston; candle balls, Miss Maria Meyle, Hicksville; knitted farmer's mittens, wristlets and pillow shams, Mrs. Thomas Rushmore, Hempstead; lace collar, Miss Agncs Titus, Roslyn; drawn work on child's dress, Mary A. Halsey, Astoria; centre piece, Miss C. W. Walters, Little Neck; hairpin lace scarf, pair silk suspenders, and four-in-hand silk tie, Mrs. Wade Morris, Astoria; two workbaskets, Mrs. Olga Black, Hicksville; fancy apron, Mary Harm, Plain View; pair shoes, Bessie L. H. Purdy, Hollis; crocheted scarf, W. H. Hurlbut, Oyster Bay; hand-painted rag doll, Annie S. Denton, Jamaica; centre piece, Mrs. G. E. Ely, Hollis; infant's sack, Mrs. George Schmidt, Mineola; six tidies and fancy worsted mittens, Mrs. W. S. Laphan, Hollis; infant's slip and handbag, Mrs. Maria Gunteal, Hempstead; point lace handkerchief and point lace collar, Miss Lillie M. Jerome, East Williston; pair of black lace wings, black lace butterfly, and white lace butterfly, Mary Silloway; pin tray and postal holder.

SWINE.

Berkshire boar, ten months or over—Jonathan Post, East Williston; J. O. McGee & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J. Berkshire sow, ten months old or over—J. O. Magee & Sons, Elizabeth, N. J.; first and second. Essex boar, ten months old or over—William Lindsay & Son, Elizabeth, N. J., first and second. Essex sow, ten months old and over—William Lindsay & Son, Daniel Luyster, Glenhead. Small Yorkshire boar, ten months old and over—William Lindsay & Son. Chester White boar—A. Williams, Freeport; E. E. Ladew. Chester White sow, ten months old or over—George Wilson, Smithville South; A. Williams. Poland China boar, ten months old or over—John A. Wicks, New Hyde Park. Poland China sow, ten months old or over—John A. Wicks. Cheshire boar, ten months old or over—J. E. Firth, East Williston. Cheshire sow, ten months old or over—J. E. Firth. Sussex boar, ten months old or over—J. O. Magee, Elizabeth, N. J., first and second. Sussex sow, ten months old or over—J. O. Magee, first and second. Berkshire sow and litter of pigs—Timothy Tredwell, East Williston; A. Williams. Essex sow and litter of pigs—William Lindsay & Son. Small Yorkshire sow and litter of pigs—William Lindsay & Son, E. E. Ladew. Chester White sow and litter of pigs—E. E. Ladew, A. Williams Chester sow and litter of pigs—T. Tredwell. Sussex sow and litter of pigs—J. O. Magee & Son. Harvest fat hog—James Oates, Cold Spring Harbor, E. E. Ladew. Two pigs, eight months old—James Oates, William A. Williams, Roslyn.

The racing to-day, though confined to two events, was particularly good. Both events were warmly contested, the fields being large and well matched. Only one fine was imposed during the day. In the third heat of the 2:30 class Driver Otis Bort was fined for scoring ahead of the pole horse, after being warned not to do so. Summaries of trotting:

3:00 Class.—Purse $150.

C. G. Moser's b. g., Iron Master	1	1	1
T. McGivney's b. g. Welcome	3	2	4
J. L. Thorne's br. g. Iron Prince	2	4	6
Seaford Stable's br. g. Superbus	5	3	3
Otis Bort's m. Columbia	8	5	5
G. E. Abrams's blk. m. Nellie Bell	9	7	2
R. L. Davis's ch. g. Windfall	6	6	7
B. M. Simonson's br. g. Kahni	4	9	dr
J. Williamson's b. g. Fred W	7	8	dr
J. H. Wheatley's b. g. George Eddy	dis		

Time—2:32½; 2:30¼; 2:33.

2:30 Class.—Purse $300.

Breeze Hill Stock Farm's b. m.				
Rosalie Hill	1	1	3	2
N. Ryan's b. m. Louise B	2	2	1	1
A. C. Cornwell's b. m. Irene	5	4	1	3
Ed Duryea's ch. g. Mountain A	3	3	5	4
Josiah Robbins's b. g. Visitor	4	5	4	5
D. H. Nichols's b. s. Senorita	7	7	6	6
C. D. Horton's b. s. Tudor	8	6	7	dr
G. W. Williamson's b. g. Harry Gardiner	9	8	8	6
Charles G. Moser's br. m. Millie B.	dr			

Time—2:28¾; 2:27; 2:26¾; 2:28; 2:29.

*Dead heat.

The morning and first part of the afternoon were devoted to exhibitions of ponies, carriage horses, cobs, tandems, and four-in-hands, for prizes offered by the society. The animals shown were judged by Thomas H. Terry of Hempstead, who made the following awards:

Best Four-in-Hand; Prizes Valued at $50 and $25.—C. A. Beekman, Oyster Bay, first; R. F. Carman, Huntington, second.

Pair of Horses for the Carriage, Open to All, 15.3 Hands or Over; Prizes Valued at $35 and $15.—C. A. Beekman, Oyster Bay, first; T. Treadwell, East Williston, second.

Best Pair of Cobs, 15½ Hands or Under; Prizes Valued at $35 and $15.—Willis Lake Stock Farm first; R. & J. H. Seaman, Jericho, second.

Best Appointed Tandem, Owner to Drive; Prizes Valued at $35 and $15.—C. A. Beekman, Oyster Bay, first; Samuel Willets, Roslyn, second.

Foals of 1892; Mares, Geldings, or Stallions; First Prize, $25; Second, $10.—F. Fergus, Flushing, Molly Walton, first; Simmoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, Simmoleaf, second.

Single Pony, 12 Hands and Not Over 14½; First Prize, $15; Second, $5.—R. F. Carman, Huntington, Spot, first; R. F. Carman, Huntington, Wild Rose, second.

Pair of Ponies 12 Hands and Not Over 14½; First Prize, $10; Second, $5.—R. F. Carman, Huntington, Spot and Lightfoot, first; O. C. Jackson, Jamaica, Topsy and Maid, second.

Pair Ponies, 12 Hands or Under; First Prize, $10; Second, $5.—O. C. Jackson, Jamaica, first and second.

Single Shetland Pony, Open to All; First Prize, $5.—O. C. Jackson, Jamaica, Howard L., first; George Roeckel, Foster's Meadow, Spot, second.

Pair of Shetland Ponies, Open to All; First Prize, $7; second, $3.—O. C. Jackson, Jamaica, first and second.

It took the bicyclists to stir up the crowd on the grand stand. The contest was a one-mile novice race, run in heats, and, as each of the contestants had many friends present, the excitement was greater than that shown over the trotting. The three heats were sent off in good shape, and were lively from start to finish. In the third heat, just as the men were rounding the last turn into the home stretch, Jacob Post and another rider locked pedals. Both went down at once, and, as it was impossible for the contestants following them to get out of the way, three others were thrown from their wheels. All five escaped injury and rode around to the finish, but not in time to be considered in the hunt. The summaries:

One-Mile Novice.—First Heat—Won by Irwin W. Wood, Brooklyn Kings County W.; Frederick Rettberg, Maspeth, second; Charles V. Gurnett, Bushwick W., third. Time—2:53¾. Second Heat—Won by William B. Stewart, Freeport; Thomas H. Baldwin, Baldwins, second; Julius Bindrum, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:44 3-5. Third Heat—Won by Albert J. Forney, Brooklyn; George Hale, Brooklyn, second; E. E. Lord, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:46 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Thomas H. Baldwin, Baldwins; William B. Stewart, Freeport, second; Albert J. Forney, Brooklyn, third. Time, 2:41.

Alexander Schwalbach acted as referee, and the judges were E. T. Earle, Kings County W.; George Bennett Smith, L. W.; Chauncey Langdon, L. W., and George Waters, Tamaqua W. C. Thomas Lloyd, Q. B. C., was starter.

The bicycle programme for Thursday is a one-mile handicap for wheelmen of Queens County and Class A men only. There are sixteen entries. Friday's bicycle attraction will be a two-mile handicap for Class A men, two prizes being offered. There are twenty-two entries for this race. The fair will continue for the rest of the week.

Among those who saw the racing and viewed the exhibits to-day were Supervisor Augustus Denton, John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. I. Cornell Remsen, William E. Townsend, Supervisor Martin V. Wood, Assemblyman James Fairbrother, County Treasurer Joseph Dykes, Charles W. Fordham, Stephen R. Williams, Thomas Mott, President of the society; J. William Ahles, George W. Smith, Joseph L. Townsend, Selah Brewster, A. D. Lewis, Secretary of the Westminster Kennel Club, and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Terry, Miss Susie Payntar, Miss Lila Payntar, Miss May Turney, Miss Gussie Turney, Miss Belle Weed, Mrs. George Sexton, Mrs. Benjamin T. Searing, Mrs. J. S. Lawrence, Mrs. R. Dietz, State Senator John Lewis Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Firth, Miss Firth, I. Mowbray Hyde, ex-Assemblyman Philip T. Cronin, and Frederick P. Morris.

KING OF SNEAK THIEVES SENTENCED

Lawrence Macy Sent to the Penitentiary for Two and a Half Years.

Lawrence Macy, known as the "King of the Sneak Thieves," was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary yesterday by Recorder Goff. As he had confessed to all his thefts to the police, and assisted in bringing about the recovery of the stolen property, his sentence was made light.

Macy is about thirty-five years old, is good looking, and is polished in his manner. He comes from Baltimore. Some one wrote to the Recorder that Macy had a handsome young wife who had induced the complainants to relent in their prosecution. Macy says he is not married.

Macy was arrested on Aug. 3 after a chase over the roofs of Centre Street houses. Alfred Schlernitzauer of 940 Madison Avenue saw Macy on Park Row and recognized him as the man that had robbed him of jewelry worth $400 a few hours before, and he started the chase that resulted in Macy's capture.

Macy afterward confessed to all his robberies, in which he secured property worth about $5,000. Macy has served terms in the penitentiary and in State prison, having been convicted under the names of Benjamin C. Coombes and Clifford Rossmore.

William Bernard of 171 Park Row, who loaned Macy $25 on a pair of cuff buttons worth $125, was given a week in which to recover the articles, which he had sold.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA GOES DRY

Hardships for Farmers—Water Famines in Cities—Expediency Methods.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—All through the central section of the State the scarcity of water has become so marked as to cause great inconvenience. Reports show uniform hardships to the farmers in the several counties, and a daily increase in water famines in the cities.

In Wilkesbarre, owing to the inadequate facilities for pumping the water through the mains, the people are carrying water in buckets to their homes. The reservoirs have a scant supply, and citizens are scoring the chief company for negligence.

In the Schuylkill region the people of the small towns are getting water from the railroad tanks. Pottsville is arranging for an emergency supply from a canal reserve, and in Lehigh County, Allentown alone boasts of an adequate amount of water.

In Montgomery, York, Lebanon, and Northampton Counties the farmers and dairymen are forced to haul water many miles to their farms, springs and wells heretofore regarded as never-failing having become dry in many cases.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, followed in western portion by local showers Thursday afternoon or night, southwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, partly cloudy weather and probably light local showers, southwest winds, slightly warmer in southern portion.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair during the day, but possibly local thunderstorms, southwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair during the day, possibly local thunder showers during the night, slightly warmer, southwest winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southwest winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except local showers on the coast, southeast winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly cooler, winds shifting to northerly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, east to south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except local showers in southeast portion, easterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, southwest winds, cooler Thursday night.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light local showers, followed by fair weather, cooler Thursday evening or night, westerly winds, increasing in force. OHIO, fair, preceded by light showers on the lake, westerly winds, cooler Thursday night. NEW-MEXICO, fair, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, slightly cooler, winds shifting to northerly. ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, fair, southwest winds. KENTUCKY, generally fair, westerly winds, cooler Thursday night.

INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair during Thursday, possibly local thunderstorms in central portions, cooler Thursday night, winds shifting to northerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by local showers in the early morning, westerly winds, slightly cooler in western portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, westerly winds, cooler. WISCONSIN, fair Thursday, westerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, possibly local thunderstorms in northeast portion, variable winds, cooler in northern portion. IOWA, fair, northwest winds, cooler in southeast portion. MINNESOTA, generally fair, westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. KANSAS, fair, northerly winds, cooler in eastern portion. NEBRASKA, fair, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds, cooler in central portion. NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly winds, cooler. COLORADO, fair, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, northerly winds, cooler. MONTANA, fair, northwest winds, cooler in eastern portion.

Signals are displayed at Alpena section.

The barometer has fallen in the lake regions, and thence southward to the Gulf coast, and it has risen from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward to the Pacific coast. It is lowest north of Minnesota and highest on the North Pacific coast.

It is generally warmer throughout the central valleys and lake regions, and cooler in the Northwest. Light local showers are reported from the lake regions, Virginia, and the Gulf coast. The weather will continue warm and generally fair in the Southern States, and cooler and fair weather will prevail in the central valleys. Local showers, followed by f

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the Ontario and Western Stockholders.

VICE PRESIDENT PRICE'S SPEECH

A Concise and Pertinent Account of the Situation by a Well-Informed Englishman—Old Officers Re-Elected.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway, held in this city yesterday, nearly 400,000 shares of common stock, out of a total of 581,000 shares, were represented. William B. Carter of Philadelphia presided.

In moving the adoption of President Fowler's annual report, (the substance of which has already been published,) Mr. Joseph Price of London, the Vice President of the company, made some very pertinent remarks relative to both the Ontario and Western and the general railroad situation. The fact that Mr. Price is also Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Managing Director of the English association of American bond and share holders in London gives an especial significance to his views.

Mr. Price contrasted the position of the Ontario and Western company, as it is now, with what it was in 1883, when the English interests stepped in virtually for the preservation of the property. At that time there was a floating debt of some millions of dollars, and the company was practically without credit. The common stock of the company amounted to $60,000,000, but there were outstanding preferred shares for $2,000,000, which controlled the Board of Directors by electing eight of the thirteen members. "When the New-York Central people took over the West Shore," continued Mr. Price, "they became the owners of very nearly the whole of this preferred stock; therefore the first problem to solve was to raise enough money to pay off the floating debt, and to remove this preferred stock from the anomalous position just stated. This meant the raising of about $5,000,000, which was successfully accomplished, so that the preferred stock was, to all intents and purposes, wiped out, all but a fractional amount of sixty shares. It was necessary, however, to keep preferred shares which were formerly owned by the West Shore in trust, otherwise the little fraction would have controlled the election of the board.

"This trust was composed of five of the largest holders of the common stock. Its power to elect eight out of thirteen Directors ceases when the company pays a dividend on its common stock, and this the board is anxious to do. The Directors believe, however, that it would be misleading to declare a dividend solely with this purpose in view, and it is unnecessary, as the trustees are really the common stockholders. Looking at the progress which the company has made, having increased its gross earnings in ten years from $1,370,000 to $3,700,000, it is confidently expected that a dividend will be reached in the near future. But it will be useless to begin a dividend that we cannot see a certainty of maintaining.

"I have gone very carefully over the road, making a close inspection of the property. I have done so every two years since I became connected with the company, in 1884, but I have seen in this last inspection a greater contrast with the previous inspections than I have ever seen before. The ballasting of the road with culm, (virtually the refuse of anthracite,) which is obtained for nothing, has wrought a decided improvement in the track, making it easily drained, solid, and free from dust. The equipment has been thoroughly maintained. We now have 135 engines and 6,500 cars. The coal business, which has been built up under the watchful care of President Fowler, has now increased to 1,360,000 tons carried in the last year. By the acquisition last week of two new breakers we can easily bring this up to 1,600,000 tons, and this coal trade promises very well for the future. Aided by Vice President Kerr and General Manager Childs, I feel confident that President Fowler will be able to show us greatly improved net results from this traffic. The Ontario and Western, with its connection, the Grand Trunk, of which I am Vice President, stands in a position to do a paying business between the Atlantic seaboard and the West.

"The great problem before this company and the other American railways is the question of rates. Unfortunately American railway companies are prevented by law from doing what the railways are allowed to do in Europe. In Great Britain, for instance, all competitive traffic is pooled and divided on agreed percentages, the rates being under the supervision of the Board of Trade. This secures stable rates, by which all traders, large and small, are secured against discrimination. If managers of competing lines in this country were allowed by law to make such agreements it would be better for the railroads and better for the traders, inasmuch as the rate that would develop the traffic is the best for both parties. I venture to say that, unless this desirable object can be secured, European confidence in American railway shares will remain in the present dormant state. I attended a meeting of the Trunk Line Presidents last Friday, and I feel inclined that the move being made to secure better results is the most determined that we have yet seen. I have only to say further that events of recent date, which I need not particularize, have, to a large extent, destroyed European confidence in the published accounts of the American companies, and I would suggest as a subject worthy of the deepest consideration of American Boards of Directors that independent audits of their accounts should be secured in the same way as it is done in Europe. This might be obtained either through the addition of a bureau to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, (if it can be freed from politics,) or by the employment of independent auditors appointed by the shareholders, which is now done by only two railway companies in the United States—viz., the Ontario and Western and the Denver and Rio Grande."

The old Board of Ontario and Western Directors was re-elected yesterday, except that C. Ledyard Blair of Blair & Co. was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Eben K. Sibley.

After the stockholders' meeting, Thomas P. Fowler was re-elected President, Joseph Price Vice President, John H. Kerr Vice President and General Counsel, and Richard D. Rickard Secretary and Treasurer. James E. Childs was reappointed General Manager, and Charles S. Whelen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Huntington Looks for Prosperity.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 25.—President Collis P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad went through Omaha yesterday on his way to San Francisco. He said the general condition of the country is much better than it has been for the last four or five years. "I look forward," he said, "to several years of prosperity. The railroads naturally are in a more flourishing condition, and the outlook for them is far better than it has been for several years. I think that the improvement this Fall and Winter will be considerable. I presume that Congress will take some action in the matter of Pacific roads, that is, the Southern and Union Pacific, at the next session. The settlement of the debt to the Government is a comparatively easy thing to do. It was never expected that the roads would ever pay the debt, except by a percentage of the earnings and service for the Government. The granting of vast tracts of land to the Northern Pacific and its construction, and the same can be said of the Southern route of the Southern Pacific, has had the effect of opening the country and of populating it, and the value of the land has increased from nothing to fabulous sums. The Government has prospered by this, and profited by it."

Boston and Albany Election.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, at their annual meeting to-day, re-elected the Directors, and added Albert C. Houghton of North Adams, Mass., to the board. Mr. Houghton, who succeeds Moses Kimball of Brookline, deceased, is a prominent man in Western Massachusetts. He has been State Director of the Fitchburg Railroad, and is now a Director of the West End Street Railway Company. He is also President and acting manager of the Arnold Print Works of North Adams, one of the leading calico print works of the country.

The Erie Reorganization.

C. H. Coster of J. P. Morgan & Co., Chairman of the Erie Railway Reorganization Committee, has issued a call for the payment of the second installment of the assessment on the stocks on Oct. 21, the third, Nov. 21, and the fourth, Dec. 23, of $2 each per share on preferred stock, and $3 each per share on common stock. All bonds and stock are to be deposited, under the reorganization plan, by Oct. 25, as after that date deposits will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine. The foreclosure sale has been arranged for Nov. 6.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Chittenango and White Sulphur Springs Railway Company has been formed, with $150,000 capital. It will be constructed in Madison County, and the Directors are Charles F. Pennock, George C. Clark, Luke McHenry, William H. Young, Walter J. Roberts, Austin J. Roberts, John B. Dickinson, Henry C. Blackmar, Henry E. Parsons, and J. Franklin Clark.

—Claims of the receivers of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the Georgia Central, amounting to $1,218,405, were sold at public auction yesterday under order of the Court, for $5,000, to C. H. Coster, of the Richmond Terminal Reorganization Committee.

—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company has been called for Nov. 26, in Chicago, to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000.

—Directors of the Rock Island Railroad met in this city yesterday, and declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

—At the annual meeting of the Fitchburg Railroad, in Boston yesterday, Edward D. Codman was added to the Board of Directors.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed in Lansing, Mich., by the Ann Arbor Railway Company, with a capital stock of $7,250,000.

—The Lackawanna Company has given notice that on Oct. 1 it will advance the price of stove coal from $3.50 to $3.75 a ton.

—E. D. Kenna was yesterday elected general solicitor of the Atchison Company, in place of George R. Peck, resigned.

—An increase in earnings of $23,000 is reported by the Missouri Pacific Railroad for the third week in September.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, returned to Europe yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the Pullman Palace Car Company will be held on Oct. 17.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales Reported by the Brokers—A Detailed List of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, in conjunction with Messrs. De Blois & Eldridge, the four-story brick dwelling 44 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 65 by 100, at $72,000, for William B. Dana, to Capt. Charles F. Roe.

Mr. George A. Crawford has sold to John W. Horner, at $150,000, the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-third Street, 102.2 by 125, with stable, store, and dwelling on the plot.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold for Smyth & Ryan, under foreclosure, the plot on the west side of Nagle Avenue, 430 feet south of Ellwood Street, 141.4 by 228.10 by irregular, less the land taken for the opening of Nagle Avenue. The purchaser was at first stated to be the plaintiff, William P. Campbell, who was his own attorney. Subsequently, however, J. E. J. Clare was said to be the purchaser. The price was $3,000. The property was conveyed for nominal consideration on April 16, 1895, by Thomas Fanning to William F. Clare, who is said to be Mr. Campbell's partner. Clare and Fanning were the defendants in the foreclosure suit.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in partition, at $29,500, to John D. Lohman, the property at 479 and 481 Water Street, south side, 94.8½ feet east of Pike Slip, 41.6 by 160, extending to South Street, with two-story brick and frame buildings and coal yard.

The Sheriff sold under execution, at $292, to Martha K. Barnes, the right, title, &c., of Augusta G. Barnes to the four four-story brick tenements 149 to 155 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 141.8 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 83.4 by 98.9.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly offered the three-story brownstone dwelling 220 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 201.6 feet east of the Boulevard, 18.9 by 100.11. It was bid in at $14,325.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.6 by 100.8½, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,045.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 24.11 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $20,775.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, John J. Macklin, referee, 330 East Thirtieth Street, south side, 370.2 feet east of Second Avenue, 21 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,315.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 735 Forest Avenue, west side, 118.9 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,200.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison referee, 15 Pitt Street, west side, 80 feet south of Broome Street, 20 by 100, six-story front and rear brick factories. Due on judgment, $4,400; on prior mortgage, $19,000.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, A. H. Vanderpoel referee, 306 Delancey Street, north side, 27.8 feet east of Lewis Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,085.

By Richard M. Montgomery, foreclosure sale, William J. Moran, referee, 46 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 260 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,785.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge referee, 35 Bowery, east side, 50 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 177 by 25 by 174.2, six-story brownstone building with store; also 34 Bayard Street, north side, 86.2 feet east of Bowery, 17.9 by 49.11, six-story brick building with store. The two are to be sold in one parcel.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of John Fair to Lot 47 of the Prospect Hill estate, on Avenue C, West Farms, 50 by 208.3 by 50.3 by 213.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 40 Wooster Street, a six-story brick store, by William E. Burke of 259 West Seventy-first Street; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 355.4 feet east of Railroad Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, by August F. Johnson of 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; cost, $28,000.

No. 78 West Houston Street, a five-story brick store and lofts, by the estate of Uriah J. Smith of 15 Cortlandt Street; cost, $16,500.

No. 20 to 24 North Moore Street, a nine-story brick warehouse, by Adolph Kutroff of 17 East Sixty-ninth Street; cost, $80,000.

No. 212 East Houston Street, by S. I. Brown and F. Barto, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $3,200.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 145 feet west of Third Avenue, by Bloomingdale Brothers, alterations to a six-story brick store; cost, $500.

No. 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, by William W. Farmer, alterations to a four-story and basement brick extension to private dwelling; cost, $2,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Metropolitan Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Orient Avenue, a two-story brick wagon shop, 25 by 25; cost, $500; G. H. Remsen, owner.

Aberdeen Street, north side, 80 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, four two-story frame dwellings, each 21½ by 42; cost, $10,000; William E. King, owner.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of West Avenue, a two-story brick store, 22 by 100; cost, $5,000; H. L. Meyers, owner.

Market Avenue, southeast corner of Avenue A, a two-story brick dwelling, with store, 20 by 75; cost, $6,000; J. H. Le Frernier, owner.

New-Utrecht Avenue, west side, 89 feet north of Fifty-ninth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 153; cost, $3,100; E. Sands, owner.

Franklin Street, east side, 41.8 feet south of Java Street, three four-story brick flats, each 27.8 by 53.5; cost, $35,000; S. E. Buckhaurtt, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.

BROADWAY, 32; Edward C. Fiedler and wife to Hudson Building..... $1

BROADWAY, 34, and 69 New St; Richard T. Wilson and wife to same..... 1
NEW ST, Tis Louise H. Neilson to same.. 1
91ST ST, 148 West; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Gustav Obendorfer and wife..... 10
84TH ST and Columbus Av, n w corner, 100x102.2; John Casey and wife to Valentine Gumprecht..... 160,000
96TH ST, 18 West; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Cornelia Martin..... 1
PARK AV, n w corner of 41st St, 92.9x 80x irregular; Franklyn Paddock to J. M. Lockhart..... 80,000
SCOTT AV, s s, 70 ft w of Decatur Av, 24x96; Alexander J. Melville to Henry Weberg, Jr..... 5,750
WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE ROAD, 32 ft s w from s e corner of lands of Isaac Worden, containing 33 acres, and other property; Mary Brown to John J. Brown and others..... 13,000
LOT 22, map of property of Benjamin Richardson estate, near King's Bridge; Mathilde Strauss and executors of Lemuel Straus to Isaac Rothschild..... 1,050
RIDGE ST, 89; Lena Bosky to Harry Elias..... 1
STANTON ST, n w corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Emma Krug and husband to Augusta Goodman..... 1
GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wooster St, 75x100; John J. Clark and wife to Henry M. and Peter L. P. Tostevin..... 100
13TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 103.3; Frederick W. Devoe and another, executors and trustees of Thomas F. Devoe, to William R. Stewart and others, trustees..... 20,000
135TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 16 x135; Anton Ragette and wife to George Wollenweber and wife..... 6,800
149TH, or Benson, St, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Julia E. Murphy to Ellen J. Murphy..... 1
FOREST AV, w s, Lots 99, 100, and 101, 75x87.6, map of estate of Peter Clarke, 23d Ward; Henry P. De Graff and wife to John J. Brierly..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 77.4 ft s of Talmadge St, 25.2x83.4x25x89.2; Ellen M. Chambers to Ella J. Breckenridge..... 6,000
SAME PROPERTY; Ella J. Breckenridge to Louis Niemo..... 6,000
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and Fairmount Av, Lots 40 and 41, map of 41 lots, on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av and fronting Crotona Park and Parkway, 24th Ward, lands of Lemuel Strauss; Mathilde Strauss and executors of Lemuel Strauss to Isaac Rothschild..... 2,600
184TH ST, n s, Lot 16, map of property part of Philip M. Lydig estate, 24th Ward; same to same..... 1,300
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, Lots 101 and 102, map of estate of George Faile, 24th Ward; same to Charlotte L. Caulfield..... 1
SIMPSON ST, w s, 193.9 ft n of Home St, 16.8x100; Katharine P. Kitchen and husband to Jacob Salmon..... 3,500
GARDEN AV, s s, 425 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av x25x200; Eleanor M. Bell and husband to Mary E. Woolf..... 1
GARDEN AV, s s, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av x25x200; Mary E. Woolf and John A. Woolf to Eleanor M. Bell..... 1
LOT 140, map of Unionport, one-half acre; William H. McCormick to Edward Tyrrell..... 1
LOTS 74, 141, and 142, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Jennie E. Teichman..... 1,305
LOT 212 same map; same to Paul E. E. Doege..... 425
LOT 256, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; same to Edward Hammer..... 1
LOT 315, map of Van Nest Park; same to Frederick Meyer..... 875
LOT 193, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Edward Hammer and wife to E. B. Levy..... 10
1ST AV, w s, 77.2 ft n of 73d St, 25x100; Emma Engel to Karl M. Wallach..... 1
3D AV, 687 and 689; Lazard Kohn and others to Thomas Dooner..... 37,500
SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Dooner to John H. Henshaw..... 10
46TH ST, 36 West; Theodore Rieck to George W. Merrihew and another..... 1
PARK AV, s w corner of 106th St, 100.11 x130; John M. Schmelzel, executor, to George J. Schmelzel..... 45,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1,499; Max Hirshkind and wife to Joseph Flancher..... 19,500
4TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.11x 90; Emma and Louis King to Auguste Goodman..... 1
124TH ST, n s, 80.6 ft w of 2d Av, 28x 100.11; Bernhard Gunst and wife to Fritz L. Deicke..... 20,000
113TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; William Picken and wife to Moritz Koppe..... 1
LENOX AV, s w corner of 118th St, 81.3 x75; Daniel M. Robinson to Mary A. McNiece..... 1
JACKSON ST, e s, 49.9 ft s of Madison St, 41x100; William F. Schoneberger to Caroline Schoneberger..... 1
5TH AV, 126 and 128; Henry Corn to Alfred D. Pell..... 1
19TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 20x75; Thomas D. Reilly to Kate A. Reilly and others..... 1
35TH ST, s s, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, 22.2x97.6; John H. Henshaw to Thomas Dooner..... 10
32D ST, s s, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 28x98.9; Bernhard Gunst and wife to Fritz L. Deicke..... 15,000

Recorded Leases.

ALTIERI, Pasqual, to Annamorio Monaco; 302 and 304 East 111th St, 5 years. $4,100
FISHEL, Aaron A., and another to Libanio R. Barra; store, &c., 1,940 2d Av, n e corner of 95th St, 2 years.... 1,200
KLUNDER, Stephen, to John Haas; Lot 384, map of Wakefield, William's Bridge, 3 years..... 300
MIDDLEDITCH, Margaret, to J. Carlyle Raymond; n e corner of 9th Av and 30th St, 3 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ADRIAN, Joseph M., and wife to Anthony Kuhn; n s of 14th St, 256.8 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... $7,000
BROWN, Robert L., to William Pelt and another; w s of Greenwich St, 89.3 ft n of Canal St, 3 years..... 5,580
BROWN, Matilda L., to John H. Eden; e s of Balcom Av, Lot 378, Seton homestead, 1 year..... 520
SAME to same; Lot 433, map of part of Seton homestead, 1 year..... 520
SAME to same; Lot 293, same map, 1 year..... 520
CHENOWETH, Catharine, and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 50th St, 6 Madison Av, 2 years..... 22,000
GUMPRECHT, Valentine, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of Columbus Av and 84th St, 5 years..160,000
HUDSON BUILDING to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 32 and 34 Broadway and 69 and 71 New Street, 2 years....650,000
HECKMAN, William F., and another to Anna J. Heinlin; n s of 17th St, 163 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years..... 8,500
HEY, George, and another to Jacob Siegel; e s of Railroad Av, 115 ft n of 169th St, 1 year..... 10,000
HERZOG, Regina, and another to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 54 East 93d St, 5 years..... 14,000
HOFFMAN, Adolphus, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 48 6th Av, 1 year. 8,000
LINDSAY, Josiah S., and wife to Jacob Hirsh; 103 5th Av, 2 years..... 40,000
MEAD, John L., and wife to Polka M. Wilkens and others, trustees; s corner of Bergen Av and 153d St, 4 years..... 6,000
OGDEN, Alfred B., and wife to Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of Bathgate Av, 180 ft n of 172d St, 3 years.. 4,500
MONACO, Anna M., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; 302 and 304 East 111th St, demand..... 300
OVERINGTON, Harry, an dwife to F. Van Riper; s s of 145th St, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 2,000
OBENDORFER, Gustav, and wife to C. R. Gross and another; s s of 91st St, 127.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 12,500
QUACKENBUSH, Abraham, and others to Judson S. Todd; n s of 27th St, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 22,250
SAME to same; n s of 27th St, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 22,250
CRAWFORD, Linda F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121 West 92d St, 3 years..... 13,000
DOONER, Thomas, to J. H. Henshaw; s s of 35th St, 191.5 ft e of Lexington Av, demand..... 8,750
DECKER, Paul G., and wife to Charles A. Bunk and others; n s of 161st St, 92.5 ft e of 3d Av, (3 mortgages,) 1 and 3 years..... 28,000
DEMPSEY, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 117 East 92d St, 1 year..... 6,500
DONNER, Thomas, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; e s of 3d Av, 40.5 ft n of 43d St, 3 years.... 23,000
DOEGE, Paul E. E., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 212, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 212
GUMPRECHT, Valentine, to John Casey; n w corner of Columbus Av and 84th St, installments..... 45,000
ROTH, Fanny, to Mary J. Stafford; n s of Houston St, Lot 24, Map of A. Wynkoop, lease..... 2,000
ROTHSCHILD, Isaac, and another, to Caroline Weinberg; Lots 40 and 41, map of Lots on Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway, 3 years..... 2,000
RODDY, John S., and others to the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; n s of 64th St, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 28,000
SAME to John A. Brown, Jr.; n s of 64th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 28,000
STADLER, Charles A., and wife to Melitina Taylor; s s of 61st St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years..... 50,000
SCHAWEBE, Rosalie, to Kate Warner; n s of 19th St, 516.8 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 2,000
STEVENS, George T., and wife to L. W. Beresford and others, trustees; n s of 33d St, 345.1 ft e of Broadway, 3 years.. 50,000
SIEFKE, Henry, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n e corner of 5th Av and 94th St, 1 year..... 9,000
THE HYGEIA SPARKLING DISTILLED Water Company to Continental Trust Company of New-York; n s of Jane St, 120.6 ft. e of Washington St, secures bonds..... 50,000
TEICHMAN, Jennie E., to E. B. Levy; Lots 141 and 142, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 442
WOLLENWEBER, George, and wife to Anton Ragette; s s of 135th St, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years..... 1,900
WEBERG, Henry, Jr., to Alexander J. Melville; s s of Scott Av, 70 ft w of Decatur Av, demand..... 500
WILLIAMS, Lloyd, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 88th St, 156 ft w of West End Av, 2 years..... 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, John J., to Anthony Wallach.. $7,054
EHRMANN, Julius, to Jacob Scholle and others, executors..... 1
JAMES, Warren A., to Jane Anderson.... 500
LOCKWOOD, R. and P. C., to Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New-York, assigns, (15 mortgages).... 6,792
MERRIHEW, George W., executor, to Caroline P. Merrihew..... 1
SAME to Stephen Merrihew..... 1
SAME to Theodore Peck..... 1
MOUNT MORRIS REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION to George A. J. Norman..... 3,000
MACKENZIE, Alexander, to Henry Heide..... 13,000
SCHALK, Emma, to J. C. Levi, as trustee. 25,500
THE SALEM SAVINGS BANK OF Salem, Mass., to Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New-York, assigns, (48 mortgages)..... 28,232
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to David McDowell..... 5,000
THOMPSON, Ella S., to F. A. Thompson. 1
THOMPSON, Frances A., to S. Goldstein. 3,045
WIGGLESWORTH, Thomas, to the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New-York, assigns, (40 mortgages)..... 24,745

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

52D ST, 333 to 341 West; Rufus Darrow against Frederick Klingman and Jacob A. Zimmerman, owner; Schaffer & McTarish, contractors..... $504
JAMES ST and PARK ROW, s e corner, 25x100; Fleming & Oliver against Edward J. Moran, owner and contractor. 800
BATAVIA ST, 1; Michael Moore against Ellen A. Farrell, owner and contractor; Thomas J. Farrell, contractor..... 108
CONCORD ST, 43; William F. Lawrence against Cecilia A. D. Meyerhoff, owner; C. A. D. Meyerhoff, contractor..... 1,013
84TH ST, 127 to 131 West; Rider Engine Company against Thomas Hagan, owner; Christopher Nally, contractor..... 495
84TH ST, 143 to 149 West; Joseph Michels against P. Prendergast, owner and contractor..... 522

Lis Pendens.

PARK AV, 83; Daniel Seymour, executor, against Emma C. Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
63D ST, n s, 379 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6 ft front; E. Ellery Anderson, committee, against Delia I. Donihee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner, 125x125.4; the H. B. Smith Company against David A. McLeod and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
21ST ST, 157 West; 45th St, 109 West; 18th St, 160 West; 7th Av, 256 and 258; 24th St, 217 West; Eugene Dutnin, receiver, against Mary A. G. McLochlin and others, (action to set aside conveyance.)
STANTON ST, 126; Jonas Well against Abraham Bell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

TUESDAY, October 8, 1895,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY,

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION

To close the Estate of George G. Sickles, deceased, under the direction of Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,

The Choice & Valuable Properties

Nos. 79 & 111 Nassau Street,
151 Mercer Street,
34 Gansevoort Street,
9 Hubert St., s. e. cor. Collister St.,
741 Greenwich Street,
228 West 13th Street,
181 West 4th Street, running through to 124 Washington Place,
34 & 404 6th Avenue,
105 Greenwich Avenue,
147 Waverly Place, and
6 Beekman Place.
Also valuable lot on West 116th Street,
and the leasehold premises, No. 55 King Street.

For Book-maps, &c., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqrs., Plaintiff's Attys., 170 Broadway; to Murphy, Lloyd & Boyd, Attys. for Roma M. Meade, 111 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

Bathgate Estate,

LATE PROPERTY OF

CHARLES B. BECK, deceased.

The sale of the 176 lots, advertised to take place on

Thursday, Sept. 26, 1895,

by

PETER F. MEYER & CO., Auctioneers,

IS

Adjourned Indefinitely.

Due notice will be given personally and by the public press when the sale will take place hereafter.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED DWELLINGS.
3 East 81st St., artistic new decorations.
59 East 66th St., a modern extension house.
114 East 40th St., three-story, strictly modern.
53d St., full-size, American basement.
64 West 52d St., 20 feet, butler's pantry.
63 East 53d St., medium size, modern.
20 East 55th St., recently remodeled and decorated.
310 West 86th St., 20 feet, modern.
RENTS REASONABLE. 173 OTHERS.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

A.—440 MADISON AV., NEAR 50th St.—Attractive four-story brownstone dwelling; rent reasonable; private family only; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

WEST END AV., NEAR 88th ST.—A 4-story h.s. b.s. house to rent. H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

FURNISHED DWELLINGS.
OUR BEST OFFERINGS, FOR WINTER OR YEAR.
53d St.—Dining-room extension; furniture cost $30,000.
Park Av., (Murray Hill.)—Full size; never rented.
52d St., about five doors from 5th Av.—Two full-size Madison Av. corners.
50th St.—Very large, with stable.
Many others, $300 to $1,400 per month.
EXCLUSIVELY OFFERED BY HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, 5TH AV., CORNER 52D ST.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE FLORENCE,

18TH ST., CORNER OF 4TH AV.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
To lease, one Flat of seven rooms, all sunny, for housekeeping; unfurnished.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELEVATOR RUNS ALL NIGHT.

CLEVELAND,

126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FLAT IN SELECT neighborhood; eight rooms, butler's pantry, bath; steam heat and hallboy; every room has direct light. Apply to janitor on premises, 71 West 33d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER.
Store and basement, 24.9x95 feet, 73 Murray Street, between College Place and Greenwich Street. Moderate rent. Apply to
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 LIBERTY STREET.

City Real Estate for Sale.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

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Luther Kountze, - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
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Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

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INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?
Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY
1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off of its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N.E.cor.58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE in 54th St., only built three years; a full-size extension dwelling; ready for occupancy as a gentleman's home; low stoop; price, $100,000.
52d St., SIMILAR CHARACTER. $76,650.
57th St., EQUALLY GOOD. $75,000.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
5th Av., corner 52d St.

FRONT ST., NEAR WALL.—Fine investment business property; good income; $20,000 cash. S. ROGER MITCHELL, 56 Pine St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartments.

Madrid, Grenada, Barcelona, Lisbon, Salamanca, Valencia, Cordova, Tolosa, 59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av. Company's office in buildings.

For information as to rates and service apply to TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., Trustee, 58th St. and 7th Av., 55 Liberty St., 167 WEST 81ST ST., 2 WEST 103D ST., NEW-YORK. 26 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

A.—HERBERT, 104-106 East 81st St.
NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK.
N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. and 44th St.
FIRST FLOORS IN BOTH PLACES FOR DOCTORS.
First-class apartments, seven and eight large light rooms, steam heat, hot water, &c., uniformed hallboys, elevators, coal and wood.
110-112 E. 47th ST., ALLERTON APARTMENTS. Seven rooms, bath, &c.; very moderate rents. Apply to the Superintendents, on premises, or at OFFICES of NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 121 East 44th St., cor. of Lexington Av., or at 258 St. Nicholas Av., cor. of 123d St.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB BUILDING,

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

THE WESTMINSTER,

East 16th St., adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home, conveniences and independence of a hotel.

Two Handsomely Furnished Suites,

Parlor, four bedrooms, bath; absolutely fire-proof. TO LEASE FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE.

"THE CROISIC,"

CENTRALLY LOCATED,
CORNER 57TH AV. AND 26TH ST.,
Opposite Delmonico's and the Brunswick.
To let, handsome apartments, consisting of two and three rooms and bath; all light; southern expos

DEEP WATERWAYS NEEDED

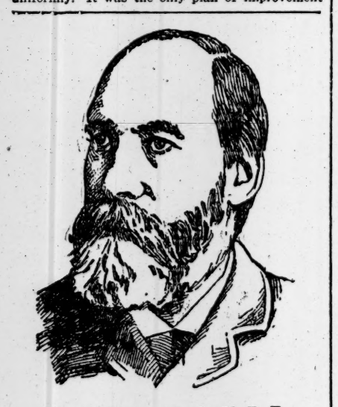
Continued from Page 9.

oceans. Do not imagine, therefore, that a single citizen of New-York who has even the vaguest knowledge of commerce is indifferent to the value of it to himself or the State.

What the great lakes are as a magnet to draw the traffic of the heart of the continent toward them the Erie Canal is in attracting to it the lake commerce destined for tidewater. Cheap transportation is the magnet in both cases. Free navigation supplements this advantage, inspires public confidence, induces trade development, suggests improvement in facilities of transportation, and reduces charges. New-York State and so many of its successful citizens have gained so much from lake commercial development and the facilities of its transportation that not for a moment should it be thought that they are hostile to anything that shall in the least degree increase its volume. The development of lake commerce has successfully engaged the attention of great men of affairs all along the line of the chain of lakes, and brought to their aid the purse of the Nation with a lavishness of munificence that is the truest National economy. So, too, the development of commerce within the State of New-York has been under the direction of the keenest minds within the State, although more largely in the line of constructing and equipping the most successful trunk railroads in the world. The absolute control and domination of their systems, impossible in the free competition of waterways, assured larger personal profits in railroad traffic. Yet the canal itself has been the prime factor in the successful development of these railroads, which, it is the boast of their managers, offer the cheapest railroad transportation in the world, because of canal competition at every point. The competing canal induces merchants to send their goods by the way of the Port of New-York and Buffalo, because the existence of rivalry will induce the cheapest possible rates. It is essentially the canal that has been the magnet which has attracted to New-York her vast commerce, and upon which her prosperity unquestionably rests. Take away the canal and the magnetic attraction which has drawn commerce will have become lost. Gradually the commercial eminence of New-York will be undermined, inevitably its commerce will become diverted, higher rates will follow upon diminished traffic, and in the end the commerce, the population, and the wealth of New-York will not exceed her great rival sisters. New-York's great point of superiority commercially is its canal to the great lakes.

These are facts inground in the minds of the commercial men of New-York. These are facts which cause the great majority of the citizens of our State to hold the canals in such affection. These are facts which, thirteen years ago, induced the people to abolish tolls upon the canals, by a majority of over 225,000. These same facts make the people jealous of their canals, and their own control of them, so that they have repeatedly and emphatically declared in their constitutions that the "canals shall not be leased, sold, or otherwise disposed of, but shall remain the property and under the control of the State forever." So, we have the best of reason to believe the people willingly maintain their own canals. Had we doubt of this, the vote of the people, at the last election, in giving a majority of 115,343 for a separate amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to improve the canals, would have renewed our confidence in the people, because that majority was greater by over 32,000 than was cast for any other amendment. More singular yet is the fact that one of the great parties, the members of which voted almost solidly against all of the thirty-three amendments, because of partisan hostility to some of them, have, by their acts, long shown that it is a party that can be depended upon to favor the canals at almost all times. It will favor them this year.

That constitutional amendment authorized the improvement of the canals, by the Legislature, according to three financial plans, to wit: The appropriation of funds from the Treasury, or by equitable annual tax, or by bonding the State. The first two methods did not require a submission of the question again to the people, but the third did, if the amount of the bonds exceeded $1,000,000. It fell to those who had urged the Constitutional Convention to present the canal improvement amendment to suggest the scope of the bill that would carry into effect the expressed wishes of the people. Almost involuntarily, and entirely unanimously, they agreed upon a bill which proposes to bond the State for $9,000,000, for an improvement that has been mooted for twenty years, and was, in effect, first suggested by Samuel J. Tilden, when Governor of the State of New-York, and taken up and ever since advocated by Horatio Seymour, Jr. This improvement consists of taking a foot from the bottom and placing a foot on the banks of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and the deepening of the Champlain to seven feet, uniformly. It was the only plan of improvement



James Fisher, Q. C., M. P. P.

Canadian Vice President of the International Deep Waterways Association.

advocated before the Constitutional Convention. Estimates furnished by the State Superintendent of Public Works, and the Engineer and Surveyor, placed the cost of the proposed improvement at between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000, and for that reason the amount of the bonds to be issued was fixed in the bill at $9,000,000.

It must not be supposed that the gentlemen urging canal improvement all of these years were unfamiliar with the agitation for deep waterways, or that, the interests of the State being so entirely dependent upon its commerce and the preservation of its waterways that afforded it cheap transportation, they failed to give most earnest and thorough consideration to every phase of that question. Had they found that such a canal would best serve the people of the State, would they not have urged it? would they not have endeavored to convince the people of the necessity for it, and, the facts fitting, would they not have carried through a project for the construction of a ship canal? Certainly they would. Actually they were unconvinced. Not alone were they appalled by the colossal cost of such a canal, but the physical difficulties presented seem insurmountable. Yet, beyond and above all this, they could not see where either New-York or the Nation would be the gainer by such a construction. They have yet to see where its construction will cheapen transportation. They have yet to learn where the funds can be obtained for its construction. They have never yet been informed how the physical difficulties can be overcome. But yet, if it is in the power of delegates to this convention to point out where transportation will be cheapened, or where and when the money can be obtained, or how the work can be accomplished, and how the water can be obtained, they will welcome and work for the construction of such a canal. Even then, however, there must needs be such a vigorous agitation, support will be so difficult to win, the removal of obstructions to accomplishment will be so tedious, the time consumed will be so long before the construction will have become completed, that, as public-spirited citizens, as men upon whom the responsibility now rests for conserving the commercial pre-eminence of the State, they will feel compelled to do their utmost to secure the adoption of the bill now before the people of New-York for the proposed moderate form of improvement that has been urged.

Barge Canals Across Wisconsin.

Gentlemen are delegates to this convention who are keen for a reduction of charges on the cost of carrying grain from the great fields of the Northwest to the seaboard. We are told that the divide between the lakes and the Mississippi is but about fifty feet high. They know that it would not be costly to construct a barge canal from the head of Lake Superior to the Dakotas, to the Red River of the north, over the border to Lake Winnipeg, and through the 2,000 miles of free navigation through the great Saskatchewan River, thus canalizing a territory that would open to almost immediate navigation an enormously fertile grain country. Yet this is a subject that may well engage the attention of an international deep waterways convention. If the leaders of public movements in that far region turn their eyes upon their immediate surroundings and note conditions with the same keenness of vision that they can see afar, do they not see that they could thus effect reductions in the cost of transporting grain to the seaboard, from beyond the great lakes, infinitely larger than any possible reductions a ship canal from the lakes to the sea will afford? May I not, with the extremest diffidence, suggest to the gentlemen who come here from Minnesota and Wisconsin, from the Dakotas, and from Manitoba; the wisdom and expediency of saving the 20 cents a bushel now required to get their grain to a lake point, before showing such anxiety to save a phantom fraction of a cent a bushel in getting it from Buffalo to New-York? When the great grain empire stretching back of Lake Superior, and of Lake Michigan too, northerly and westerly, has constructed barge canals connecting the great navigable rivers with the lakes, and has cheapened the transportation of grain from 20 to 2 cents a bushel, as New-York has done by the construction of the Erie Canal, across the 500 miles of interior between the great lakes and the sea, will it not be time, then, if a fraction of a cent may yet be saved by the construction of a ship canal, at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars across New-York, to agitate its construction? I honestly think so, and I commend these suggestions, in all sincerity, to the gentlemen representing those illimitable regions, as worthy their most serious consideration. We, of New-York, would very greatly like to see grain carried as cheaply from the Dakotas, Western Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and from Manitoba to Duluth and Superior, as cheaply as we now see it carried from Superior and Duluth to New-York. When the vast stretch of empire just indicated will have cheapened the carriage of grain to 5 cents a bushel for 1,500 miles of navigation, bevond the western end of Lake Superior, its representatives may, I think, with far greater assurances of success, suggest the construction of a ship canal from the lakes to the sea, to reduce the present rate of 5 cents a bushel from the head of Lake Superior to New-York to a possible 4 cents a bushel for 1,500 miles of navigation to the sea.

The grand development in the construction and size of lake steamships long ago won my unstinted admiration. The hustling get-thereness which characterizes the live business men who are becoming opulent along the shores of these great lakes through the cheapening and consequent increase in the transportation upon them has been a theme which I have loved to dwell upon in addressing the more staid, infinitely slower, and too self-satisfied people of the seaboard. I shall attempt to tell you nothing of the rates you obtain, and the trips made during the season of navigation with your magnificent freighters. You know all that. You may not, however, be so well informed concerning the vessels navigating the Erie Canal, nor the rates they obtain now, nor what is contemplated in the immediate future. And I am here more particularly to tell you about that.

This convention is called, I understand, to discuss the necessity of a deep waterway between the lakes and the Atlantic. Through the courtesy of your officers, I have been honored with an invitation to be present and participate in it, and I gladly and promptly accepted that invitation. We have in New-York State a temporary organization kuown as the Executive Canal Committee. It represents all of the leading commercial associations in the State on canal matters. Its membership is made up from those great permanent organizations, for the purpose of harmonious and united action. It has been in existence for about eighteen months, during which time its efforts have secured the adoption of a canal improvement amendment in the Constitution, the preparation of a bill for such improvement, its passage through the Legislature, and approval by Gov. Morton, and the committee is now engaged in presenting to the voters of the State, who will pass upon it at the next election, reasons for its adoption. It happens to be my very good fortune to be Secretary of that

Frank A. Flower,

Executive Secretary of the International Deep Waterways Association.

committee, and in charge of its campaign, under the direction of a sub-committee. For these reasons, I am here to talk to you about our canals—principally the Erie.

Whether a nine-foot Erie Canal will come up to your wishes or ideal, I presume, depends altogether upon the efficiency and cheapness with which it will accommodate lake commerce. We, of New-York, believe that it will fully do that. I shall attempt to present some facts for your consideration that will prove this, and I feel sure that you will not, at least, be any less interested in a great artificial waterway which has existed for seventy years, and which it is proposed to improve, than you will be interested in waterways which exist only in the brains of their projectors, but which it is proposed to construct.

The Present Erie Canal.

The Erie Canal is 352 miles in length, begins at Buffalo, and ends at Albany, thus connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson River. It has cost about $50,000,000 to construct. It is 70 feet wide on the surface, 56 wide on the bottom, and supposedly 7 feet deep. Its locks are 110 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 7 feet deep over mitre sills. There are 72 of these locks. In several places 2 are close together, and at Lockport there are 5, and between Cohoes and Troy there are a series of 16. All of the locks are double—one alongside of the other, so, in truth, one might say that there are 144 locks. They are always spoken of as 72. Forty of these 72 locks are lengthened, that is to say, 220 feet long, in which two boats are put through at one lockage. The bill now before the people provides for the lengthening of the unlengthened locks. The present State Engineer and Surveyor has stated that he can, with a pair of modern steel lift locks, supplant the 16 locks at Cohoes, and that he can at Lockport displace the 5 present locks with a pair of steel lift locks. A bill appropriating $100,000 was passed by the last Legislature to build a pair of steel lift locks at Rexford Flats, on the Erie Canal, to displace two pairs of short locks. All of these proposed steel lift locks will accommodate a double boat at one lockage. Another improvement contemplated by the present State Engineer and Surveyor is the substitution of steel gates, on rollers, in place of the present wooden swing gates, and, by other trifling changes in the locks, to gain 12 feet. That is to say, these last mentioned improvements will permit the building of canalboats 12 feet longer than at present, which, in a pair of double boats, will mean an increase in their carrying capacity of about eighty tons.

All of these improvements will doubtless be made concurrently with the proposed deepening of the Erie Canal, and in three or four years, at most, we are promised the completion of the work. I have not stated to you one impracticable thing, but have shown you the present condition of the Erie Canal, which last year accommodated a traffic of 3,000,000 tons, and which, improved, will have a maximum capacity at least four times greater than that carried last year.

Perhaps these are dry details. But they are practical details, remember, not conjectural details, and on that ground I ask your indulgence. I feel sure that if the eminent gentlemen attending this convention—engineers, ship builders, ship owners, grain growers, and other commercial and shipping men—would but examine into the proposed improvements, and the future possibilities of the Erie Canal, with but a tithe of the scrutiny with which plans and projects of a colossal ship canal, or canals, are examined, you would all find much to repay you. The possibility that we will be able to offer the cheapest possible route to the sea at the completion of the pending improvements should command for this great canal your most profound study. If the eminent talent so freely at the disposal of the convention should make such a study and investigation of our proposed and pending improvements, they could give you, at a subsequent convention, much very valuable information which my lack of technical knowledge precludes me from imparting. And, however alluring and inspiring the pictures which orators will paint upon your minds concerning the grandeur and greatness of a ship canal to the sea, let me again impress upon you the fact that the most public spirited and talented men within the State of New-York, technical and commercial, who have studied the canal system, and canal needs, and canal possibilities, are unanimously agreed that the nine-foot Erie will accomplish all, all in the way of accommodating commerce seeking an outlet to the sea, that will be required for many, many years to come. In short, that the proposed improvement will bring the existing canals up to all the present or prospective demands of commerce by affording it the cheapest and freest transportation.

Boats Now Navigating the Erie Canal.

At the present time the boats that navigate the Erie Canal are of wood, 98 feet long, 17 feet 11 inches in width, and with a molded depth of about 10 feet. They cost from $2,569 to $3,000, and carry grain for upward of twelve years,

Capt. J. S. Dunham,

Treasurer of the International Deep Waterways Association.

many lasting for sixteen and twenty years in that trade, after which, for many years longer, well cared for, they are used in the transportation of rough freight, such as coal, lumber, cement, &c. A pair of these boats now carries 480 tons, or 16,000 bushels of wheat, on a draught of 6 feet. They are manned by five men and towed by six mules. Then, there are steam canalboats, which cost from $7,000 to $8,000 each, that push one boat ahead, fastened to them as are the double boats, and they tow two behind, fastened together. Other steam canalboats tow five of these canalboats, which are called consorts. The average number of trips made by a double-header is six, and by a steam fleet, seven. Eight trips are not infrequently made by these fleets, and the maximum number of trips is nine, but, as stated, the average is seven. And that will be the basis of my calculations.

The present year will do to illustrate the operation of the Erie Canal, bearing in mind that if the down rates are low, the up rates are high, and are thus pretty nearly balanced. We may use a fleet of six canalboats, including a steamer, for the purpose of this illustration:

Fleet carries down, per trip, 46,000 bushels wheat.

Fleet carries down in seven trips 322,000 bushels wheat.

Fleet carries up, per trip, 850 tons freight.

Fleet carries up in seven trips, 5,950 tons freight.

Rate on wheat, 2 cents per bushel. Fleet earns $6,440.

Rate on up freight, 60 cents per ton. Fleet earns $3,570.

Gross earnings of fleet, in season of navigation, $10,010.

When the Erie Canal is deepened to nine feet, this fleet will be able to load a foot deeper, and make three more trips in a season of navigation—some say twelve trips, all told. With two feet of water under the bottom, where now there is scarcely as many inches, half of the distance, it cannot be doubted that boats will travel faster, in fact at double the present two miles an hour rate of speed. It will cost no more for coal to travel twice as fast with two feet of water under the bottom, nor as much, as is now required. In fact, the expenses of navigation will not be increased appreciably, even should the trips be doubled, in a season. We will assume the most moderate estimate, however, of ten trips in a season. I will now show you at what rates of freight this fleet would earn just as much as now, and at no additional expense:

Fleet will carry down, per trip, 58,000 bushels wheat.

Fleet will carry up, per trip, 1,150 tons freight.

Fleet will carry up, in ten trips, 11,500 tons freight.

Rate on wheat, 1⅛ cents a bushel; fleets earn $6,525.

Rate on up freight, 30 cents a ton; fleet earns $3,450.

Gross earnings of fleet, in season of navigation, $9,975, or $35 less than the same fleet earns now.

It will be your privilege, gentlemen, to figure out how much below the above last quoted rates, based on an improved canal, ships will be able to carry freight in a ship canal. Some may say that the rate will have to be one cent a bushel now required to pay transshipments to Buffalo. But the answer to that is that competition will force the Buffalo people to reduce their rates to probably an eighth of a cent a bushel, and a fair profit can be earned on that, with an increased traffic. Others may pooh-pooh at the idea of only making ten trips in a season of navigation, and declare that the ship will make a round trip to New-York from Buffalo as quickly as she can from Duluth to Buffalo, or in ten days' time. If that claim is made in behalf of the ship, traveling through the canal loaded to its maximum depth, or nearly to it, it must be admited that the canal barge, with ten or fifteen feet of water under her bottom, will be able to travel two or three times as fast as the ship and so make more trips than the ship. If a ship can make ten trips through the canal in a hundred days, then the canal barges will be able to make at least twenty trips through the canal in 210 days of navigation. And when you concede at least that to the canal boats, you must cut the rates last quoted in two again, so that the canal boat will carry wheat for five-eighths of a cent a bushel, and up-freight for 15 cents a ton, and earn as large profits as are now possible at 2 cents a bushel and 60 cents a ton on the up-freights in seven trips.

Profits on Freight at 15 Cents a Ton.

If gentlemen can figure out a use for a ship canal for canal barges to compete at five-eighths of a cent a bushel and 15 cents a ton, against ships, in navigating it, it will be interesting to see these figures. I leave it to unbiased men—and these, it is to be presumed, will be in Congress, and to whom will be submitted the proposition to spend $200,000,000 to $500,000,000 for a ship canal from the lakes to the sea—whether it would be worth while to construct such a canal, to effect such a saving as I have shown will be provided in a 9-foot Erie Canal.

I hazard nothing in asserting that, with the canal business in the hands of large companies, with solicitors out looking for freight in all of the great manufacturing cities, as the railroads have, under the moderate improvement that is on the eve of commencement, it requires no strength of imagination to foresee that a canal fleet will be able to make ten day trips regularly, or at least twenty in a season, and without any further deepening than 9 feet. Or, that the 9-foot Erie will be able to carry, with the fleet of boats now navigating it, under business-like management, four times what it now carries, or, approximately, 12,000,000 tons of freight at an average of 15 cents a ton, a distance of 500 miles.

Assuming your ship canal to cost $200,000,000—the lowest estimate that is put forward for a twenty-six-foot ship canal—a traffic of 12,000,000 tons would need to bear a toll of 66⅔ cents a ton to pay interest on the investment, to say nothing of the cost of maintenance. Even should the traffic of such a canal double, or approximate to 24,000,000 tons, the toll would need to be 33⅓ cents a ton to pay interest on the investment at 4 per cent. Your experience at the Soo Canal will enable you to judge whether you could lock through a ship canal a traffic exceding 12,000,000 tons. If you required double locks to accommodate such a traffic—and would you not?—how much would that add to the cost of your ship canal? How much would it add to the amount that you would need to raise annually, to pay interest on the investment, by tolls? Remember that the canals which it is proposed to improve in New-York State, paid into the State Treasury $34,000,000 more than they cost, up to the time tolls were abolished, and that this surplus, if put at interest, would have yielded

T. C. Clarke,

Who Read a Paper on "Deep Water to the Great Lakes."

a revenue sufficient to forever maintain these canals, without costing the people a dollar. Surely, it is not proposed that a ship canal, to cost from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000, shall be made a free gift to commerce—that the money shall be sunk forever, without hope of even interest on it, much less a return of the principal.

Consider for a moment that the interest on the investment of $200,000,000 for the construction of a ship canal, if at 4 per cent., would pay for the transportation of 60,000,000 tons of merchandise from Buffalo to New-York, through the Erie Canal improved to nine feet, should the tonnage duplicates of it carry it. And the interest on an expenditure of $500,000,000 would pay for the transportation of 133,333,333 tons of merchandise carried over competing nine-foot barge canals.

If the entire 40,000,000 tons of freight now moved on these lakes were to use the ship canal, and its locks and width were of a size to accommodate it, at a conservative estimate of $500,000,000 for the cost of its construction, interest at 4 per cent. obtained from tolls would require a levy of 50 cents on every ton that use it—a toll three times higher than the freight could be moved for through competing nine-foot canals, with seven-foot barges.

If the Government were able to effect a loan of $500,000,000, even at 3 per cent. interest, it would probably take 100 years to pay off the bonds in, and it would be interesting to obtain an actuary's figures of the amount that it would be necessary to raise annually to pay interest and provide a sinking fund to wipe out the debt even in a hundred years. Certainly it would be so colossal a sum that the people would be a long time consenting to submit to it throughout their own and the lifetimes of their great-grandchildren.

The people of New-York, containing one-tenth the population, and probably one-fifth the wealth of the Union, are willing to spend $9,000,000 wisely, economically, conservatively, and, they believe, sufficiently, for the needs of commerce requiring an outlet from the lakes to the sea, and if, in the course of a half century, the improved canal should be found inadequate, an expenditure of another $9,000,000 or so for additional improvements might be justified,

ADDRESS OF THOMAS C. CLARKE.

Necessity for Lessening the Cost of Transportation to New-York.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Thomas C. Clarke, in his address to the Deep-Waterway Convention, said:

At the Toronto Convention last year, Mr. Cooley spoke the plain truth when he said: "The line of domestic transportation determines the line of foreign shipment."

The history of the New-York and Canadian canals shows this so clearly that he who runs may read. These canals were begun about the same time, and have been gradually enlarged until the Erie Canal can now pass boats of 250 tons burden, and the Canadian canals vessels of about four times that capacity.

The distance from Chicago to New-York, by the Erie Canal and the lakes, is 1,373 miles, of which 350 miles is artificial navigation.

That from Chicago to Montreal is 1,263 miles, of which but 70 is artificial navigation.

Owing to the less total distance and greater length of deep water, grain was carried from Chicago to Montreal for an average rate per bushel, in 1893, of 5⅝ cents, while the rate from Chicago to New-York by the lakes was, in 1893, 6¼ cents per bushel.

Notwithstanding the higher cost by the Erie Canal route, its tonnage in 1893 was 4,275,602 tons, and that of the Welland 1,294,823 tons, of which only 663,158 tons went to Montreal; the rest crossed Lake Ontario and went to New-York.

The reason why so much more freight goes to New-York than by the cheaper route to Montreal is because the greater, part is intended for domestic consumption, and New-York is a better market than Montreal.

Hence it is agreed, by Americans at least, that New-York is the port to be aimed at, and the question is how to cheapen transportation thither.

The cost of transportation can be lessened either by very deep ship canals or by canals deeper than those at present in use, connecting with lake vessels and requiring trans-shipment.

If a ship canal is built at all it should be deep. The Suez Canal is twenty-seven feet deep, and the ships passing through it draw so much water that there is seldom over two feet of water under their keels. The best speed they can make is four and a half miles an hour.

A ship canal between our lakes and the ocean should at least provide for a vessel like the new steamer Victory, 380 by 48, and carrying on twenty feet draught 7,000 net tons, or 238,000 bushels of grain. The prism of the canal should have a bottom width of 150 feet, and a depth of not less than 25 feet.

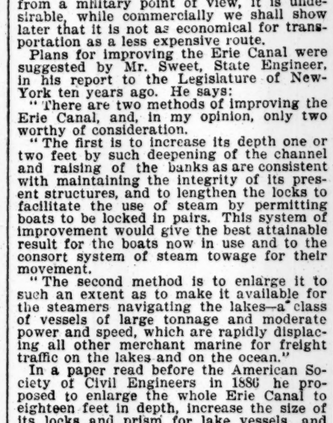
The economical speed of a steamer like the Victory in deep water is 18 miles an hour, and in such a canal, with five or six feet of water under her keel, she should make seven miles an hour. With modern improved locks the time of lockage, including slowing, should not exceed half an hour.

Unless the ship canal is given these dimensions transportation through it will not be as economical as by a canal of nine feet deep, including cost of transferring into barges, as we shall hereafter show.

Without going into long descriptions, we may say at once that there is but one place where such a large ship canal as we have described could possibly be built.

The routes suggested for ship canals are: Looking at the less cost of transportation to Montreal, it has naturally enough been thougnt by some persons that if the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals could be deepened to twenty feet, and their locks enlarged to the capacity of the St. Mary's Falls Canal, and if the present small canals connecting Lake Champlain on the north with the St. Lawrence and on the south with the Hudson could also be made ship canals this would be the true solution of the problem.

The distance from Chicago to New-York is 1,670 miles, of which 175 miles would be artificial navigation. Twenty feet would not answer, and to make these canals 25 feet deep would require many miles of under-water rock excavation in the St. Lawrence and in Lake Champlain. The Welland, St. Lawrence, and Champlain Canals would have to be entirely rebuilt; but the most serious difficulty would be want of water.



A. L. Crocker,

Chairman of the Waterways Association's Executive Board.

There is a summit between Lake Champlain and the Hudson of fifty-four feet, and the topography of the country would prevent cutting deep enough to feed the Champlain Canal from Lake Champlain. The necessary amount of water for navigation could only be supplied by constructing vast storage reservoirs, sufficient to hold the whole rainfall of the Eastern Adirondacks, and cutting off the water from many manufacturing interests now supplied by it.

The cost of a ship canal, (one twenty feet deep,) including the enlargement of the Canadian canals, which would have to be done by the Dominion Government, is estimated by E. L. Corthell, civil engineer, a very high authority, at a total of $102,000,000, without damages for diversion of water. To make it twenty-five feet deep would be impracticable on account of cost. Moreover, in case of war, the Canadian end of this route could be shut by Canada, while their own canals would remain open and give access for warships to the upper lakes. Thus, from a military point of view, it is undesirable, while commercially we shall show later that it is not as economical for transportation as a less expensive route.

Plans for improving the Erie Canal were suggested by Mr. Sweet, State Engineer, in his report to the Legislature of New-York ten years ago. He says:

"There are two methods of improving the Erie Canal, and, in my opinion, only two worthy of consideration.

"The first is to increase its depth one or two feet by such deepening of the channel and raising of the banks as are consistent with maintaining the integrity of its present structures, and to lengthen the locks to facilitate the use of steam by permitting boats to be locked in pairs. This system of improvement would give the best attainable result for the boats now in use and to the consort system of steam towage for their movement.

"The second method is to enlarge it to such an extent as to make it available for the steamers navigating the lakes—a class of vessels of large tonnage and moderate power and speed, which are rapidly displacing all other merchant marine for freight traffic on the lakes and on the ocean."

In a paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1886 he proposed to enlarge the whole Erie Canal to eighteen feet in depth, increase the size of its locks and prism for lake vessels, and remove the droop so as to feed the whole from Lake Erie. His rough estimate was $150,000,000.

It may be confidently stated that the increase in the dimensions of lake steamers during the last ten years has been so great that a canal eighteen feet deep would be of no use. It would not compete with the first-suggested plan of deepening the canal to nine feet and trans-shipping into steam fleets. This we shall show by figures.

If any ship canal at all is to be built, it must be not less than twenty-five feet deep. It appears to the writer that a more favorable route would be via Oswego, Lake Ontario, and a 25-foot ship canal, twenty-six miles long, around Niagara Falls. Possibly Oneida Lake, twenty-five miles long, would form part of the route. Such a scheme would still require moderate enlargement of the Erie Canal from Utica to Buffalo, and removal of the droop, as the new canal would have to be fed from Lake Erie.

The distance from Chicago to New-York would be about the same as by way of Buffalo. There would be 230 miles of artificial navigation, as against 350 by the Erie Canal.

The cost of either of these schemes would be very great, certainly far in excess of the sum named by Mr. Sweet. Both schemes would require turning the Mohawk River and its narrow valley into a series of lakes, and moving the New-York Central and West Shore Railroads, besides many dams, factories, and villages. Careful surveys should be made to ascertain the cost of both of these routes.

The present Erie Canal, though nominally seven feet, is less in some places. Navigation

Martin Pattison,

The Wealthy Mine Owner Who Is Interested in Deep Waterways.

is now carried on by horse boats running in pairs, and by steam tugs towing three or four boats after them. These boats are of about 250 tons' capacity, and that of the two horse boats is 500 tons. That of the steam tows, including the tugboat, about 900. They average two and a half miles an hour while in motion, and, including lockages, run through from Buffalo to New-York in nine days, and, including twelve days in port, make seven trips per season. The low cost of steam towing has brought down rates, so that the horse boats make very little money.

The people of the State of New-York will vote on Nov. 1 on the question of deepening the canals to nine feet, and lengthening the few remaining short locks to admit of two boats at once. All the locks on the Erie Canal are double, so that boats can pass each other without delay.

An experiment will soon be tried to ascertain the practicability of electric towing. If successful, it will be a great help to the owners of horse boats who have not capital to invest in steam tugs. Every man can hitch his boat to the electric trolley, paying so much per day for its use.

Another experiment, due to the energy of citizens of Cleveland, has just been tried of sending a fleet of tugs, each drawing five steel barges from Cleveland to Buffalo, and thence through the Erie Canal to New-York. Owing to the shallow depth of the canal, no better time was made than at present.

But if the canal were uniformly deepened to nine feet, and the remaining thirty-two locks doubled in length, a fleet of five barges could go from Cleveland to New-York in six or seven days. Better organization would reduce the time spent in port, so that nine trips could be made in a season. With seven and a half feet draught, 1,500 tons could be carried. The effect would be to greatly lessen the cost of transportation, as will be seen.

A comparative statement has been prepared giving the cost of transportation by the present Erie Canal, improved canals, and by several proposed ship canals.

The figures upon which it is based will be found in detail in the appendix to this paper. These have been got from the valuable report of John Bogart, State Engineer of New-York in 1891, from data as to lake boats, furnished by W. J. Babcock, Manager of the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, and from data as to the Cleveland steel barges, for which I am indebted to C. A. Wheeler, Manager of that line.

In order to arrive at the cost, we are obliged to make an estimate of the probable receipts in both directions. The assumption in all cases is that vessels and barges carry full cargoes of grain going east, and two-thirds full of merchandise going west.

This makes the rates somewhat less than actual rates, when allowance has to be made for the contingencies of short cargoes. As the rule applies to all alike, the comparison is a fair one.

The routes are, in all cases, from Chicago to New-York.

No. 1.—Large steamers on lakes and one tug with three wooden barges on present Erie Canal, including cost of elevating at Buffalo and trimming. Cost per bushel, 4¾ cents.

No. 2.—Large steamers on lakes, Chicago to Cleveland, elevating and trimming at Cleveland, with fleets of one tug and five steel barges on Erie Canal deepened to nine feet. Cost per bushel, 2¾ cents.

No. 3.—Large steamers, Chicago to Oswego, passing through Niagara Falls ship canal twenty-five feet deep, transhipment at Oswego, including elevating and trimming, into fleets of tug and five steel barges on Oswego and Erie Canal deepened to nine feet. Cost per bushel, 3 cents.

No. 4.—Large steamers, Chicago to New-York, passing through Niagara Falls, Oswego and Erie ship canals, all twenty-five feet deep, 2 35-100 cents.

No. 5.—Large steamers, Chicago to New-York, passing through Welland, St. Lawrence, and Champlain ship canals deepened to twenty feet; 4½ cents. Or if twenty-five feet deep, 3 cents.

[Note.—As it is barely possible to improve the Champlain route to twenty feet, it is thought proper to give the cost by this route for that depth, and as an illustration of the value of depth, to also give the cost if twenty-five feet deep.]

No. 6.—Erie Canal enlarged to eighteen feet deep, as proposed by Mr. Sweet, steamers carrying 5,000 bushels on sixteen feet draught, cost 6 cents per bushel, Chicago to New-York, or more than cost at present.

No. 7.—Erie Canal deepened to nine feet. Fleets of one tug and four steel barges, running on lakes and canal. Cost, Chicago to New-York, 2 cents.

The application of better methods of loading and unloading on the Erie Canal would lessen the number of days in port, and increase the number of annual trips.

The speed with which it is now done is marvelous. Mr. Babcock says: "The steamer Victory unloaded 3,600 tons of ore in ten hours. Coal cargoes of 5,000 to 6,000 tons are loaded from pockets in two or three hours, by machinery in ten hours, and unloaded in about two days.

"Grain cargoes are spouted in two or three hours, and unloaded in six to eight.

"Package freight, in conveniently arranged boats, with first-class hoisting machinery, has been handled at the rate of 800 tons per hour."

Western forwarders know how to handle their end of the route, and if New-York wants to keep the other end she must go and do likewise.

CONCLUSIONS.

Ship canals on the Canadian and Lake Champlain routes are not needed either from a commercial or a military point of view.

The enlargement of the whole Erie Canal into a ship canal would be very expensive and of less commercial value than the Oswego and Niagara Falls route.

Public opinion should concentrate itself upon the following things:

First—Immediate improvement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, upon which a vote is soon to be taken.

Second—Construction of a ship canal not less than twenty-five feet deep around the Falls of Niagara.

Third—Surveying the Oswego and Albany route to see if such a canal can be built within practicable limits of cost.

Fourth—If fleets of steel barges can be built and insured so as to run both on the canal and on the lakes, the cost of transportation by them would be less than by a ship canal.

Appendix.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

Chicago to Buffalo, large steamers, loaded to 18 feet, carrying 6,000 tons:

No. 1.—Description:

Distance from Chicago to Buffalo, 870 miles; speed per hour, 13 miles; time, one way, 67 hours; round trip, 134 hours, or 5½ days. Time in Ports—At Chicago, 3 days; at Detroit, 1 day; at Toledo, 1 day; at Cleveland, 1 day; at Buffalo, 3 days; total in ports, 9½ days; total for round trip, 15 days; for season of 225 days, 15 trips of 15 days each. Cost of running 225 days, at $250 per day, $56,250; depreciation, repairs, insurance, and other expenses, $43,750; interest of 10 per cent. on $200,000, $20,000; cost per season, $120,000. Estimated Receipts per Trip—Full cargoes east, 6,000 tons, equaling 200,000 bushels, at 1¼c per bushel, $2,500; two-thirds cargoes west, 4,000 tons of merchandise, at $1.50 per ton, $6,000; total receipts, round trip, $8,500; 15 trips at $8,500 each, $127,500; calculated rate per bushel, 1¼c.; actual rate, 1¼c. to 2c.

With Erie Canal 7 feet deep.—Description:

Fleets of 1 tug of 180 tons, and 3 barges of 250 tons each, or 930 tons in all. Distance from Buffalo to New-York, 870 miles; speed per hour, 2½ miles; running time per trip, 200 hours; 72 lockages, 20 hours; actual time per trip, 220 hours; time per round trip, 440 hours, or 18 days; actual time in port, 12 days; total time for round trip, 30 days. In the season of 7 months 7 trips can be made, which is the average at present. Erie Canal.—Running expenses, 7 months, $5,300; repairs, depreciation, and Winter storage, $2,100; interest on $18,500 at 10 per cent., $1,850; total, $9,250. Assumed Receipts per Trip—East, 930 tons, or 31,000 bushels grain, at 2 1-3c. (1895, advance 1 3-4c.) per bushel, $723; west, two-thirds of a load of merchandise, 600 tons, at $1 per ton, $600; receipts, round trip, $1,322; receipts for season, or 7 trips, $9,261. Total cost from Chicago to New-York: Chicago to Buffalo, as per No. 1, 1.25c.; elevator at Buffalo, ¾c. per bushel, .875c.; canal transportation, 2.333c.; trimming, &c., .275c.; total, 4.73c. per bushel; actual rates, 5@7c.

No. 2.—Large steamers on lakes, Chicago to Cleveland, elevating and trimming at Cleveland into fleets of one tug and five steel barges on Erie Canal, deepened to 9 feet, 6¾ feet draught, is 1,500 tons. Distance, Cleveland to Buffalo, 174 miles; speed per hour, 6 miles; time, 29 hours, Distance, Buffalo to Albany, 350 miles; speed in motion, 4 miles per hour; time, 87½ hours; all locks lengthened for two boats; time of lockages, 15.5 hours. Albany to New-York, 143 miles; speed, 6 miles per hour; time, 24 hours; total running time, 156 hours; round trip, 312 hours, or 13 days; time in port, 12 days; total time, round trip, 25 days; giving 8 round trips per season of 210 days.

Expenses—Ten per cent. interest on cost of fleet worth $40,000, $4,000; 210 days' running expenses at $30 per day, $6,300; insurance and all other expenses, $7,700; total expenses per season, $18,000.

Estimated Receipts—Full cargoes of grain going east, 1,500 tons, or 50,000 bushels, at 1½ cents per bushel, $750; two-thirds of a cargo of merchandise going west, 1,000 tons, at $1.50 per ton, $1,500; total receipts one round trip, $2,250; total receipts, 8 round trips, $18,000. Cleveland to New-York, 1½ cents per bushel.

Cost of carrying grain from Chicago to Cleveland in large boats, including cost of transferring, should not exceed 1¼ cents per bushel, making total cost per bushel from Chicago to New-York by this route 2¾ cents, on the above supposition as to size of cargoes.

No. 3.—Large steamers, 7,000 tons burden, loaded to 20 feet, Chicago to Oswego, passing through Niagara Falls Ship Canal, 25 feet deep; transhipment at Oswego (including elevators, trimming) into fleets of 1 tug and 5 steel barges on Oswego and Erie Canals, deepened to 9 feet. Distance, Chicago to Buffalo, 870 miles; speed per hour, 13 miles; time, 67 hours. Niagara Canal, 26 miles; speed per hour, 7 miles; time, 4 hours; 10 lockages, at half an hour each, 5 hours. Lake Ontario, 120 miles; speed per hour, 13 miles; time, 9 hours; total running time, 88 hours; round trip, 176 hours, or 7 days; in port, 10 days; total, 17 days; making a total of 13 trips in a season of 220 days. Expenses nearly the same as No. 1—$122,000.

Assumed Receipts—333,000 bushels grain at 1½ cents per bushel, $2,913; two-thirds of a cargo going west, 4,666 tons, at $1.50 per ton, $7,000; total receipts, round trip, $9,912; giving $128,852 for season of 13 round trips. Cost per bushel, 1¼ cents.

Oswego Canal, 38 miles; Erie Canal, 166 miles; total, 204 miles; speed per hour